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SPANISH COMPOSITION

BY

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PREFACE

THIS book is intended for students who have completed one year of preparatory school work, or one semester of College work, and are acquainted with the fundamental rules of Spanish grammar. It aims to furnish practise in writing colloquial Spanish, and also to afford material for work in conversation. In the Spanish exercises, I have attempted to reproduce the colloquial language of Madrid, and I have included many of the common idioms which constantly occur in conversation. The English exercises are based upon the Spanish texts, but a few new words have been added in each English exercise in order to give greater variety. It should be especially noted that the English-Spanish vocabulary is not complete, and should only be used in the first twenty-four exercises when a reference to the vocabulary is given in the notes. All other words in these lessons will be found in the Spanish texts which precede. For the last six exercises, all important words will be found in the English-Spanish vocabulary. Considerable aid is given in the notes which accompany each exercise. In a number of cases, when an English phrase may be translated in several ways, I have indicated but one translation, in order to avoid confusion, although another translation might be equally correct.

Before beginning to translate, the student should study carefully the rules of grammar to which reference is made in the earlier lessons. The Spanish text should then be read, and committed to memory as far as possible. The sentences for drill in the grammar should also be written out before the translation of the English text is attempted. The instructor may ask questions, based on each Spanish exercise, so that the student will become familiar with the words, idioms and constructions in each lesson. I have used the polite form of address throughout, and suggest that the same rule be held in translating the English texts. The student may also be asked to read any one of the lessons, substituting the familiar form for the polite form. It is hoped that the book will not only furnish material for Spanish composition, but will also give the student some information concerning Spanish life, history and literature.

The Spanish texts are for the most part original. Three exercises are taken from *El Imparcial* of Madrid, and a few phrases in the last three lessons have been taken from Mr. James Fitzmaurice-Kelly's excellent *History of Spanish Literature*. I gratefully acknowledge my indebtedness for valuable suggestions received from Mr. Louis Imbert and from Professor Hugo A. Rennert, of the University of Pennsylvania.

J. P. W. C.

SPANISH COMPOSITION

LESSON I

1. GRAMMAR REVIEW

Imperatives, affirmative and negative, —; Idioms with *tener*, —; Reflexive verbs, —; *Haber de* and *tener que* with infinitive, —; Use of the impersonal verbs: *gustar*, *hacer falta*, —; Irregular verbs: *poder*, *hacer*, *oir*, *traer*, *ir*, *ver*, —.

2. PREPARATIVOS PARA EL VIAJE

¡Levántese Vd., dormilón! ¿No se acuerda de que hoy hemos de partir para España y nos queda todavía mucho que hacer? — Es verdad, pero como anoche nos acostamos tan tarde, tengo todavía mucho sueño. No me gusta madrugar tanto y quisiera dormir un rato más. — Pues hombre, no puede ser. Son ya las ocho y pico. — ¡Bueno! pero ¿no lo tiene Vd. todo arreglado para el viaje? — No. Me hace falta un baúl. El mío está roto y tengo que ir esta mañana á una tienda de artículos de viaje. — Entonces me levantaré, pero de mala gana. ¿Quién llama? — (*El camarero.*) El baño está preparado. — Gracias. Dentro de diez minutos, tráiganos el desayuno. Ahora me estoy afeitando. — ¿Qué desean Vds. tomar? — Chocolate con un panecillo y dos huevos pasados por agua. — Sí, señor. — ¿Ha visto Vd. mi cepillo de cabeza? — Allí está sobre el

tocador con su cepillito de dientes. — ¡Es verdad! No veo bien sin lentes. Si Vd. está listo, vamos á salir. — Bueno. ¡Vámonos! Tomemos un coche. Así no gastaremos tanto tiempo. Aquí viene uno. Suba Vd. (*Al cochero.*) Llévenos á la Calle de Seine, número 5.

3. GRAMMAR DRILL

1. Get up. Do not get up. Let us get up. Let us not get up. They got up unwillingly. Go to bed. Do not go to bed (*plur.*). Sleep a while longer. Let us go.

2. Are you sleepy? Yes, very¹. I am not sleepy. I have to get up³ early². He has to buy² a trunk.

3. I like the chocolate. He likes the chocolate. Do you like the chocolate? I do not like to get up early. I like to go to bed late. I needed⁴ a trunk.

4. Bring me the breakfast. The waiter brought us the breakfast.

1. *mucho*. 2. See vocab. 3. Use *levantarse*. Position of reflexive pronoun with infinitive? 4. Preterit.

4. TRANSLATION

When¹ do you intend¹ to leave for Spain? — I have to leave to-morrow¹ morning. — Well, go to bed early¹ this evening¹. Are you sleepy? — Yes, and I do not like to get up early. I shall get up at a little after eight o'clock. — Do not get up² so early. — But I need a trunk. Mine is broken. — Well, we shall have time to³ go to a shop of travelers' supplies. Be kind¹ enough to

tell¹ the⁴ waiter that the bath be⁵ prepared at half past seven¹ and that he bring⁵ breakfast⁶ at eight o'clock. I shall take a cab. In that way I shall not consume so much time. — Have you seen my eye-glasses? — Yes, sir. They are on the dressing-table. — Thanks. I am going⁷ to shave⁸ this evening. — What are you looking¹ for? — I am looking for the razor¹ and the soap¹. Within ten minutes I shall go to bed.

1. See vocab. 2. Use *levantarse*. 3. *para*. 4. *al*.
5. Pres. subj. 6. Def. article. 7. *Voy á*. 8. Reflexive verb. Position of pronoun?

LESSON II

5. GRAMMAR REVIEW

Numerals, —; Expressions of time, —; Impersonal *hay*, *hay que*, —; Subjunctive after verbs of command, —; Sequence of tenses, —; Difference between *ser* and *estar*, —; Irregular verbs: *salir*, *tener*; verbs ending in *car* and *gar*.

6. PREPARATIVOS PARA EL VIAJE, continuación

Buenos días. — Buenos días. ¿Qué desean los señores? — Haga el favor de enseñarme algún baúl. — Aquí tiene Vd. uno muy bueno de madera. — Es sólido, ¿verdad? — Sí, señor. Durará mucho tiempo. — ¿Cuánto vale? — Cinco duros. — No es caro. Tenga Vd. la bondad de enviármelo al hotel en seguida, pues salgo de París dentro de un par de horas. — Sí, señor.

¿Á dónde se lo envió? — Al Hotel de París. ¡Adiós! — ¡Vaya Vd. con Dios!

Ahora volvamos al hotel. (*Al cochero.*) ¿Cuánto le debo? — Franco y medio. — Pues tome Vd. además veinticinco céntimos de propina. — Muchas gracias. — ¿Á qué hora sale el tren? — Vamos á verlo. Tengo aquí una guía de los ferrocarriles de España. Hay un tren que sale de París á las dos de la tarde, pero va despacio. Pára en todas las estaciones. Es mejor tomar el rápido que sale al mediodía. — ¿Es un tren de lujo? — No. No hay que pagar suplemento. Bajemos á la caja, paguemos nuestra cuenta y en marcha.

Haga Vd. el favor de darme la cuenta y diga al mozo que baje en seguida nuestros equipajes. — Muy bien. Aquí está la cuenta, cincuenta y cinco francos, ochenta céntimos. — Tome Vd. sesenta francos. — Gracias. Voy á darle la vuelta que es de cuatro francos, veinte céntimos. — El cochero nos espera. Dé Vd. al mozo un franco de propina y vámonos.

7. GRAMMAR DRILL

1. At what time does the train leave? At ten¹ A.M. At two P.M. At eight¹ P.M.
2. Show it to me. I have shown it to him. Send it to him. We have sent it to him.
3. Tell the porter to² bring the bill. Tell the driver to² wait for us. I told him to³ wait. I told the waiter to³ bring the breakfast.
4. The bath is not ready. The trunk is dear. I leave Paris to-morrow morning.

5. It is necessary to pay the bill. He gave me the change. The porter carried down our luggage. The train left at noon.

1. See vocab. 2. *que* followed by pres. subj. 3. *que* followed by imperf. subj.

8. TRANSLATION

Have you gone to the shop of travelers' supplies? — Yes, sir. I got into² the² cab and told the driver to drive me to the Calle de Seine, No. 5. As soon as³ I arrived¹, I entered¹ the shop and asked¹ the² clerk¹ if he had a good wooden trunk⁴. "Yes, sir," he answered¹ me. "Here is a very good one at⁵ five dollars." It was not dear and I said to him, "Be kind enough to send it immediately to the Hotel de Paris." I was in a hurry¹ and I did not wish⁶ that he delay⁷ long in sending it to me. — How much did you give to the driver? — A franc and a half with twenty-five centimes tip⁸. — Did you buy a time-table of the Spanish railroads? — Yes, sir. Here it is. I do not like to travel¹ in an accommodation train¹. It goes very slowly and stops at all the stations. It is better to take the express. — All right. I have told the porter to bring down our luggage. Now we have to pay the bill. The porter has called¹ a cab. Give him a franc tip⁸. Driver, drive us to the station.

1. See vocab. 2. *al*. 3. *luego que* with preterit.
4. A good trunk of wood. 5. *de*. 6. Use *querer*.
7. *tardase mucho tiempo en* with infinitive. 8. of tip.

LESSON III

9. GRAMMAR REVIEW

Tener que with infinitive, —; Subjunctive with á que after verbs of waiting, —; Reflexive verb used for passive, —; Idioms: *tener prisa*, *dar con*, *estar para*, *fijarse en*, *pedir una cosa á alguien*; Irregular verbs: *dar*, *poner*, *costar*, *ir*.

10. EN LA ESTACIÓN

¿Ha tomado Vd. el coche por una carrera? — Sí. Es mucho más barato. Cada carrera cuesta franco y medio y cada hora, dos. ¿No ve Vd. la tarifa? — Sí, es verdad. No me había fijado en ella. Pero el caballo va despacio. De esta manera no llegaremos á tiempo. Cochero, ¡á ver si Vd. puede aligerar un poco! Tenemos mucha prisa.

Al fin llegamos á la estación y el coche se pára en la entrada. Después de entrar en la sala de espera, pregunto á un empleado: ¿Dónde se toman los billetes para Madrid? Allí á la derecha, me contesta. Hay muchas personas esperando á que se abra la ventanilla y tengo que meterme en fila. Al fin me toca á mí pedir mi billete y le digo al empleado: Déme Vd. dos billetes de primera clase para Madrid. — ¿De ida y vuelta? — No. Sencillos. ¿Cuánto valen? — Trescientos veinte francos, me contesta. Ahora tenemos que facturar nuestros baules y digo á un mozo que los lleve á la

báscula. ¿Cuánto pesan los baules? — Veinticinco kilogramos cada uno y cada viajero tiene derecho á facturar treinta kilogramos de equipaje. — Entonces no hay exceso de peso. No tenemos que pagar nada. — Aquí está el talón. — Gracias. Vamos á la sala de espera en vez de pasearnos en el andén. — Pero el tren está para partir. — Es verdad. Mozo, lleve estas maletas al tren. ¡Á ver si Vd. puede dar con un departamento vacío! — ¿En qué clase viajan Vds.? — En primera. — Pues, no hay departamento alguno vacío, pero en éste tendrán Vds. buenos asientos junto á la ventanilla. — Muy bien. (*Al mozo.*) Suba Vd. y ponga las maletas en la red. Aquí tiene Vd. la propina. — Muchas gracias. ¡Feliz viaje!

11. GRAMMAR DRILL

1. I must ask the clerk for my ticket. We have to stand in line. How much do you have to pay? I have the right to register thirty kilograms of luggage.

2. Do you wish me to carry¹ these valises to the train? The train was about to leave. I ask for² a ticket. He asked for² his ticket.

3. We had to wait for the window to open³. Where are the trunks weighed? Where is the ticket⁴ office? I await the departure⁴ of the train.

4. Notice the tariff. I have not been able to find a porter. Put the valises in the rack. Are you in a great hurry?

1. that I carry (*pres. subj.*). 2. Omit. 3. á que se abriese la ventanilla. Why imperf. subj.? 4. See vocab.

12. TRANSLATION

It is much cheaper to take a cab by the drive than² by the hour¹. Each drive costs only¹ a franc and a half. — Yes, that is so. I had not noticed the rate. Driver, see if you can hurry a little. There will be³ a⁴ good tip. We have to arrive at the station at half past eleven¹. As soon as the cab stopped before⁵ the station, my friend¹ entered into the waiting-room in order to buy the tickets¹ for Madrid. There were many persons waiting for the window to open and he had to stand in line. While¹ my friend was buying the tickets, a porter carried the trunks to the scales. There was excess weight and I had to pay twenty-five francs. We could not walk on the platform because the train was about to leave. In Spain, I travel always¹ in first class. The porter could not find an empty compartment. He put the valises in the rack. I gave him the tip and he got¹ out, saying to us⁶: “Many thanks. Pleasant journey!”

1. See vocab. 2. *que*. 3. *habrá*. 4. Omit.
5. *delante de*. 6. Position of object personal pronoun with present participle?

LESSON IV

13. GRAMMAR REVIEW

Reflexive verbs, —; Subjunctive after verbs expressing emotion, —; Subjunctive after questions, —; Subjunctive used instead of imperative, —; *Hacer* in expressions of weather, —; Idioms: *despedirse de*,

faltar á, tardar en with infinitive, *volver á* with infinitive, *acabar de* with infinitive; Verbs, *poder, sentir, pedir*.

14. LA DESPEDIDA

Mire Vd. por la ventanilla. ¡Cuánta gente hay en el andén! — Sí, es verdad. Mucho me extraña que mi amigo Don Juan no haya venido á despedirse de nosotros como prometió. Nunca suele faltar á su palabra y esto es lo que me inquieta algo. — Pues, precisamente aquí viene. Buenos días, ¿qué tal? — Bien, gracias, y ¿Vd.? — Sin novedad, muchas gracias. Siento mucho haber llegado tan tarde. No pude coger un tranvía y he tenido que venir á pie. El tren sale á las doce, ¿verdad? — Sí, no tardará mucho en partir. — ¡Señores viajeros al tren! — Ha llegado la hora de separarnos. No se olviden Vds. de escribirme de vez en cuando y les contestaré cuanto antes. Muchas memorias de mi parte á mis amigos en Madrid y díganles Vds. que espero volver á verlos dentro de poco. — Sí. Tendremos mucho gusto en hacerlo. Conque, ¡adiós! — ¡Adiós, señores! ¡Que se conserven tan buenos y que lleven feliz viaje! — Muchas gracias. Recuerdos en casa y hasta la vista.

El maquinista da el aviso y el tren se pone en marcha. Aquí estamos muy bien. Voy á preguntar á mi compañero de viaje si le molesta el humo. Señor, ¿me permite Vd. que fume un cigarrillo? — Sí, señor. No me molesta. — Muchas gracias. Ahora voy á quitarme el sombrero de paja y á ponerme una gorra. Así se viaja más cómodamente. Sí, es verdad. ¿Quiere Vd.

que baje la cortinilla? — Sí, haga el favor. Hace mucho sol. ¿Tiene Vd. algo que leer? — Sí. Tengo una novela de Pérez Galdós que acaba de publicarse. — Y yo voy á ver qué noticias trae el periódico.

15. GRAMMAR DRILL

1. I am surprised that my friend has not answered me. I am sorry to have arrived so late. I am sorry that he has arrived so late. I am sorry that you have arrived so late.

2. I get¹ out of the train. I have lowered the curtain. I have never broken my word.

3. Do you wish me to put the valises in the rack? Do you wish me to write to you? Do you wish me to close¹ the door¹? Do you wish me to raise¹ the curtain?

4. They took leave of us. I take leave of him. My friend will not be long in coming. I shall see you again soon. The train has just left.

1. See vocab.

16. TRANSLATION

Take a¹ seat next to the window. Here we are very comfortable. The porter has placed the valises in the rack. Look out of the window. There are many people on the platform, are there not²? — Yes³ indeed. I am somewhat worried that John has⁴ not come to take leave of us as he promised. Perhaps³ he has⁵ not been able to catch a car and consequently³ will not arrive in time³. But here he comes. Good morning. How are

you? — As usual, thanks, and you? (*plur.*). — First⁶ class⁶, thanks. — I am very sorry to arrive so late. I am not accustomed to break my word, but I could not find a cab and have had to come to the station on foot. The train will not be long in starting. It is twelve³ o'clock. The engineer has just given the signal. Best wishes to my friends in Madrid and tell them that I hope to see them again soon. — We shall do it with much pleasure. Now the train is starting. Close the door. Good-by, John. — Good-by. Pleasant journey!

Be kind enough to lower the curtain. It is very sunny. I am going to put my straw hat in the rack and put on a cap. In that way one travels more comfortably. Do you wish a cigarette? — Yes, many thanks. I have nothing⁷ to⁸ read. — Take this novel of Pérez Galdós which has just been published. — Do you not need it? — No, thanks. I am going to read the newspaper.

1. Omit. 2. *¿no es verdad?* 3. See vocab. 4. What mood? 5. Future tense to express probability. 6. *perfectamente*. 7. *nada*. Use double negative. 8. *que*.

LESSON V

17. GRAMMAR REVIEW

Exclamatory sentences, —; Interrogatives, —; Future tense of probability, —; Uses of *en* and *á*, —; Use of reflexive for passive, —; Use of *antes de* and *después de* with infinitive, —; Idiom: *pensar en*; Verbs, *dar*, *ver*.

18. EN LA ADUANA

¿Dónde se verifica la revisión del equipaje? — Me parece que es en Irún. Llegaremos allí dentro de cinco minutos. Se pára el tren. Ya estamos en Irún. ¡Bajemos! Todos tenemos que sufrir el registro de los equipajes. Pero, ¿dónde estarán mis llaves? Las tenía en el bolsillo de mi americana. — No se apure Vd. Me las dió anoche antes de acostarse. — Sí, es verdad. Creí que las había perdido. ¡Qué susto me he llevado!

¡Cuánta gente hay en la sala! ¡Qué lío! Ahora el empleado de la aduana no está tan ocupado. Señor, hágame el favor de ver estos baules y estas maletas. — ¿Tiene Vd. algo que declarar? — No, señor. No tengo nada que declarar. No llevo sino efectos de mi uso personal. — Está bien. — Gracias. Terminado el registro, los empleados marcan los equipajes y nosotros nos dirigimos á la sala de espera. Pregunto á un guardia: ¿Se cambia dinero aquí? Sí, señor, me contesta, en la ventanilla de la derecha. Haga Vd. el favor de cambiarme cien francos. — ¿Quiere Vd. dinero en billetes ó en plata? — Prefiero billetes. Quisiera también algunas pesetas en plata y una peseta en calderilla. — Aquí tiene Vd. cinco monedas de dos pesetas, cinco de diez céntimos y diez de cinco céntimos.

¿Cuánto tiempo tardará el tren en partir para Madrid? — Una hora. — Entonces tendremos bastante tiempo para comer. Vamos á la fonda.

19. GRAMMAR DRILL

1. How many trunks there are in the hall! What confusion! How frightened he was!

2. How many trunks have you? How many pesetas has he? Where is money changed?

3. Where can my ticket be? Who can it be? Where can he be?

4. The customs examination takes place at Irún. We are at Madrid. We are going to Madrid.

5. Change me a note of one hundred francs. I have one hundred and twenty francs. Give me five pesetas in silver.

6. They gave me the keys. They gave them to me. I gave them to him. I am thinking of you. Before doing it. After doing it.

20. TRANSLATION

It seems to me that the examination of the luggage takes place at Irún. We shall not be long in arriving there. Now the train stops. At last¹ we have arrived at Spain. How often² I have thought of this trip! It seems to me impossible³ that I have⁴ realized⁵ that which⁵ I have desired so much⁶. Alight! We all have to undergo the examination of the luggage. How many people there are in the hall! All wish to speak³ to the customs officer at the same time³. Now he is not so busy. Be kind enough to examine these trunks and these valises. — Have you anything to declare? — No, sir, I have nothing to declare. I have nothing but

effects for my personal use. — All right. — Thanks. Has he marked our trunks? — Yes. Now let us go to the waiting-room. There money is changed. I haven't a peseta of Spanish coin. But I do not see the window. — There it is to the right. — That's so. There are many persons waiting for it to open. I shall have to stand in line. Be kind enough to change me a hundred and ten francs. I should like four notes of twenty-five pesetas and the rest⁷ in silver and in copper. — Why are you so worried³? — I have lost my keys. I put⁸ them in the pocket of my coat after the examination of the luggage and now I haven't them. — You are mistaken³. You gave them to me. — Good⁹! I thought that I had lost them. How frightened I was! Let us go to the restaurant. We have enough time to dine.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. <i>por fin.</i> | 2. <i>cuántas veces.</i> | 3. See vocab. | 4. Pres. |
| subj. | 5. <i>lo que.</i> | 6. <i>tanto.</i> | 7. <i>lo que sobra.</i> |
| <i>meter.</i> | 9. <i>¡Qué suciedad!</i> | | 8. Use |

LESSON VI

21. GRAMMAR REVIEW

Possessive adjectives and pronouns, —; *Hacer* to express time and weather, —; Subjunctive after expressions of doubt, —; Definite article with names of languages, —; Use of *al* with infinitive, —; Idioms: *decidirse á, tener gusto en, tener razón*; Irregular verbs: *conocer, detenerse, venir*.

22. LLEGADA Á MADRID

Ya estamos en la estación del Norte. Se pára el tren. Abra Vd. la portezuela y bajemos. ¡Mire Vd.! Allí está un amigo mío que conocí hace tres años en París y á quien escribí cuando me decidí á hacer un viaje por España. Como no me contestó, pensé que la carta se había extraviado. Puede ser que haya venido á esperarnos. Aquí viene. ¡Hola! querido amigo. ¿Cómo está Vd.? — Perfectamente, gracias. — Permítame Vd. que le presente al Señor Brown, norteamericano como yo. — Tengo mucho gusto en conocer á Vd. El Señor Smith hablaba mucho de Vd. cuando vivíamos en una casa de huéspedes en París. Pero no nos detengamos en la estación. Hace aquí un calor tremendo. Déme Vd. el talón que le habrán entregado al facturar el equipaje y un mozo sacará sus baules de la sala de equipajes. ¿En qué hotel va Vd. á parar? — Un amigo mío me ha dado la dirección de una casa de huéspedes bien situada, donde se come bien. Como Vd. sabe, he venido á España para perfeccionarme en el estudio del idioma español y me sería perjudicial parar en un hotel donde no se hable más que inglés y francés. — Vd. tiene razón, pero ¡hombre! bien se ve que Vd. ha estudiado mucho el español. Lo habla muy bien. — Mil gracias, pero me falta práctica. Estudiando espero aprovecharme bien de mi temporada en su país. — ¿Por cuánto tiempo han venido Vds.? — Por tres ó cuatro meses solamente. Tenemos que volver á Nueva York á principios de octubre. Es poco tiempo, pero

no hay otro remedio. — Pues, mientras estén Vds. en Madrid, estoy á sus órdenes. Allí están los baules. Tomemos un ómnibus.

23. GRAMMAR DRILL

1. This trunk is mine. That valise is his. Our friend has not written to us. A friend of mine (*m.*). A friend of mine (*f.*).

2. I have been here two months¹. I had been² in Madrid three days when he arrived. I have been studying Spanish a year. I saw him four months ago.

3. It is possible that my letter has gone astray. I was getting out of the train when I saw my friend. I should like to study French.

4. On registering my trunks, they gave me a luggage check. He decided to stop in a boarding-house. He was glad to see me.

5. I do not know him. I am right. He came to see me. It is very warm here.

1. It makes two months that I am here. 2. It made (*imperf.*) three days that I was (*imperf.*).

24. TRANSLATION

The train stops. Now we have arrived. We are at Madrid. I do not believe that any one¹ will come² to meet us. When I decided to take a trip through Spain, I wrote to a friend of mine, telling him the date³ and the hour³ of my arrival. But he has not answered me.

It is possible that the letter has gone astray. — Where did you know him? — At Paris three years ago. Lower the window and open the door. We all have to get out. Porter, be kind enough to carry these valises to a cab and to take two trunks from the baggage room. Here⁴ is⁴ the luggage check which they gave me on registering them. Let us not tarry in the station. It is terribly warm. Here comes my friend. Hello! How are you? — Well, thanks, and you? — First class, thanks. Allow me to present you to my friend Mr. Smith. — I am happy to meet you. — Have⁵ you been waiting for us long? — Yes, an hour. The train arrived late⁶. At what hotel are you (*plur.*) going to stop? — A friend of ours has given us the address of a boarding-house. He says that it is well located, and that the table is good there. As you know, we have come to Spain in order to perfect ourselves in the study of the Spanish language and we wish to profit as much as possible⁷ by⁸ our stay in your country. — You are right. In a boarding-house, one learns⁹ more easily³ than in a hotel. For how long have you (*plur.*) come? — For three or four months. It is a short time, but it can't be helped. I have to return to New York at the end¹⁰ of September³ and my friend will remain¹¹ until³ the third¹² or fourth¹² of October.

1. *nadie*. 2. Pres. subj. 3. See vocab. 4. *Aquí tiene Vd.*
 5. Does it make much time that you await us?
 6. *con retraso*. 7. *lo más posible*. 8. What preposition?
 9. Use reflexive form of *aprender*. 10. *a fines*. 11. Use *quedarse*.
 12. Cardinal numeral.

LESSON VII

25. GRAMMAR REVIEW

Expressions of time with *desde*, —; Omission of the definite article, —; Omission of the indefinite article, —; Radical changing verbs of the third conjugation, —; Idiom: *tener años*, —; Verbs ending in *car* and *gar*; *volver*.

26. EN UN COCHE

Tengo muchos deseos de conocer á fondo ^{thoroughly} todo lo que contiene Madrid. Desde que leí por primera vez los libros de Washington Irving sobre España, he tenido grandes ganas de visitar esta tierra. — Sí, pero algo ha cambiado desde entonces. Madrid es ya una ciudad moderna y las costumbres españolas se van poco á poco modificando. Las Españolas vestían antes con mucho gusto y de una manera muy pintoresca, pero hoy día visten también á la francesa. No concibo cómo han dejado la mantilla, reemplazándola por el sombrero. Mire Vd. á la derecha. Ese edificio es el Palacio Real. — ¡Es magnífico! — Sí, es muy hermoso. Es de los mejores de Europa. Ahora el rey veranea en San Sebastián, pero volverá á la corte á fines de septiembre. — ¿Cómo se llama la plaza que atravesamos? — Plaza de Oriente. La estatua de la izquierda es de Felipe Segundo.

Ahora entramos en la Calle Mayor. ¿Cuál es la dirección de la casa de huéspedes? — Número 11. — Pues, ya hemos llegado. Suban á ver si la señora tiene sitio

Re(?)

papa Vds. (*Subimos la escalera, tocamos la campanilla y una criada abre la puerta.*) ¡Buenos días, señores! — ¡Buenos días! ¿Está en casa la Señora García? — Sí. Pasen Vds. á la sala y esperen un momento.

27. GRAMMAR DRILL

1. How long have you been here¹? For² three days. Since then I have not seen him.

2. I am going to Madrid, the³ capital⁵ of Spain. Alphonso the Thirteenth⁴ is king of Spain.

3. He is an³ American. She is a Frenchwoman. I am a lawyer⁵ and he is a merchant⁵. Are you a³ member⁵ of the club⁵?

4. She dresses in French style. After⁶ getting up, I dress myself. Ring the bell. I rang the bell. The king has not returned from San Sebastian.

1. Since when are you here? 2. Since it makes.
3. Omit. 4. *Alfonso Trece.* 5. See vocab. 6. *después*
de with infinitive.

28. TRANSLATION

Is it long since¹ you read for the first time the books of Washington Irving about Spain? — Yes. I read them when I was thirteen years old, and since then I have had great desire to visit Spain². — But in these last³ years the Spanish customs have changed somewhat. To-day the majority⁴ of the Spanish women dress in the French style. They have abandoned the mantilla, replacing it by the hat. Madrid is now a modern city which scarcely⁴ differs⁴ from the rest⁴ of

the cities of Europe. However⁴, it contains many beautiful buildings. The Royal Palace, for example⁴, is magnificent. — Is the king in Madrid? — No, sir. He is spending the summer at San Sebastian, but he will return here⁵ at the end of September. Now we are crossing the Plaza de Oriente. The statue which you see in the center⁴ of the garden⁴ is of Philip the Second. — In what street are we now? — We have just entered the Calle Mayor. Driver, be kind enough to stop⁶. Wait a moment. We do not know whether there will be room for us in this house. (*We went up the staircase and rang the bell. The maid opened the door.*) Good morning. Is Mrs. García at home? — Yes, sir. Go (*plur.*) into the drawing-room and sit⁴ down (*plur.*).

1. Does it make much time that . . . 2. *á España.*
3. *últimos.* 4. See vocab. 5. *á ésta.* 6. *parar.*

LESSON VIII

29. GRAMMAR REVIEW

Negatives, —; Subjunctive after verbs of command, —; Use of *sino* and *pero*, —; Subjunctive used as imperative, —; Spanish forms of address, —; Conditions contrary to fact, —.

30. LA CASA DE HUÉSPEDES

Señora, hay dos señoritos extranjeros que desean hablar á Vd. — Que hagan el favor de pasar á la sala.

— Ya se lo he dicho. — Perdone Vd. que le haya hecho esperar. ¿Á quién tengo el honor de hablar? — Aquí tiene Vd. una carta del Señor Parker en que me presenta á Vd. — El Señor Parker es uno de mis mejores amigos y le estimo de verdad. ¿En qué puedo servir á Vd.? — Pues, he venido á Madrid por algunos meses y él me ha recomendado la casa de Vd. ¿Tiene Vd. una habitación grande para el amigo que me acompaña y para mí? — Sí, señor. Tengo una habitación al norte que da á la calle. Tiene un magnífico balcón. — ¿Quiere Vd. enseñármela? — ¡Ya lo creo! Vamos á verla. — Me gusta mucho. ¿Cuál es el precio? — Siete pesetas diarias, y por persona. — ¿Contando el servicio y la luz? — No, señor. El servicio y la luz se pagan aparte. — Se habla solamente español en la mesa, ¿no es verdad? — Sí, señor. Nosotros no hablamos ni una palabra siquiera de inglés. — Muy bien. Nos quedamos con la habitación. Diga Vd. al portero que haga el favor de subir los baules que están abajo. ¿Á qué hora se almuerza? — Se almuerza á la una. No comemos á la española sino á la francesa, á las siete. Y ¿cómo está el Señor Parker? Hace mucho tiempo que no nos ha escrito. Creo que nos ha olvidado. — Le aseguro que no, señora. Es que está muy ocupado con sus estudios y no tiene tiempo para escribir. Pero me ha hablado mucho de Vds. y de los buenos ratos que ha pasado en la casa de Vd. — Señores, sus baules están ya en su cuarto. — Muchas gracias. Ahora vamos á asearnos un poco. Luego daremos una vuelta por la ciudad.

31. GRAMMAR DRILL

1. I have not time to study. He has not told me anything. I have never seen him. He has not a single peseta.

2. Tell him to come. Tell him to write to us. I told him to come¹. I told him to write¹ to us.

3. Who will carry up our trunks but the janitor? She does not dress in Spanish style but in French style.

4. Is Mrs. García at home? The trunks are up-stairs². My friend is down-stairs. My balcony faces on the street.

5. If I had known it, I should not have come to this house. If he had not told it to me, I should not have believed it.

1. Imperf. subj.

2. See vocab.

32. TRANSLATION

Madam, there is a young foreign gentleman who wishes to speak to you. Here is his card¹. I told him to go into the drawing-room. — Does he speak Spanish? — Yes, quite¹ well. — All right. I shall go² at once¹. Good morning, sir³. Sit down. What do you wish⁴? — I have come to Madrid for a few months and my friend Mr. Parker, whom⁵ you know⁶, has given me the address of your house. Have you two rooms or one large room with two beds¹ for my friend and for me? — At⁷ what price do you wish it? — I do not care⁸. — Well, I have a very fine

room⁹ which faces the street. There you (*plur.*) will be very comfortable¹. — Be kind enough to show it to us. — Yes, sir. Let us go to see it. Do you like it? — Yes, I like it very much. What is the price? — Seven pesetas a day apiece, including the light and the service. — The price suits¹ me. Only Spanish is spoken at table, is it not? — Yes, sir. We do not speak a single word of English. — Good¹⁰! We have come to Spain in order to perfect ourselves in the study of the Spanish language and we do not wish to lose¹ time¹¹ talking with our compatriots¹. — You are right. If all the foreigners¹ would do the same¹², they would learn¹ more easily¹ our language. Do you (*plur.*) come for a¹⁶ long¹³ time? — For two or three months only. It is a short time but it can't be helped. — Why does Mr. Parker not write to us? He must have¹⁴ forgotten us. — I assure you, madam, that he has not forgotten you (*m. plur.*). He is very busy with his studies and has not time to write. — In that case¹, it is necessary¹⁵ to excuse¹ him. ¶ The janitor has carried up your trunks. They are in your room. — Very well. We are going to fix ourselves up a little and then we shall take a walk about the city.

- | | | |
|---|----------------------------|---|
| 1. See vocab. | 2. Present tense. | 3. Caballero. |
| 4. Use imperfect tense of <i>desear</i> . | 5. <i>a quien</i> . | 6. Use <i>conocer</i> . |
| 7. <i>de</i> . | 8. <i>Me es igual</i> . | 9. a room very beautiful. |
| 10. <i>¡Muy bien!</i> | 11. Supply def. article. | 12. <i>lo mismo</i> . |
| 13. <i>mucho</i> . | 14. Future of probability. | 15. Use <i>hay que</i> with infinitive. |
| 16. Omit. | | |

LESSON IX

33. GRAMMAR REVIEW

Subjunctive after verbs of necessity, —; Interrogative pronouns and adverbs, —; Definite article for possessive adjective, —; *Después de* with infinitive, —; Verbs ending in *zar*; *morir*, *poner*, *traer*.

34. LA HABITACIÓN

Aquí estamos muy bien. Desde el balcón se puede ver la Puerta del Sol, donde hay siempre mucha animación. ¡Cuánta gente va por la acera! — Sí. Hoy es día de fiesta y casi todas las tiendas están cerradas. — ¿Qué casa es aquella de enfrente, de aspecto tan sombrío? — Es la casa de los Condes de Oñate. En la puerta de aquella casa murió asesinado el gran poeta, el Condé de Villamediana. Se dice que estaba enamorado de la reina y que el rey le mandó matar. — ¿En qué año sucedió eso? — En el año 1622. — Pero dejémonos de charlar y empecemos á sacar la ropa de los baules. Pongo los cuellos, puños, corbatas y pañuelos en un cajón de la cómoda. En otro pongo las camisas y ropa interior. Cuelgo mis trajes en el armario y en el tocador coloco el cepillo de cabeza, el cepillito de dientes, el cepillo de uñas y el jabón. Aquí hay un estante para mis libros. Pondré el papel de cartas, los sobres, las plumas y el papel secante en un cajón de la mesa escritorio. Quisiera lavarme las

manos y la cara. No hay agua en el jarro. (*Llama á la criada.*) Tráiganos agua caliente y toallas. — Sí, señor. — Tenemos ropa blanca para dar á lavar y nos es preciso que esté lista pronto. — ¿Cuándo quiere Vd. que la lavandera le traiga la ropa? — El sábado por la mañana, sin falta. — Pues, ella no faltará. La entrega á los dos días, lavada y planchada. — Ya tenemos todo arreglado. Vamos á dar un paseo.

35. GRAMMAR DRILL

1. It is necessary that¹ the maid bring us warm water. It is necessary that the room² be clean². It is necessary that he should put his collars in the bureau drawer.

2. Whose necktie is this³? It is mine. Who wishes water? Which³ of the hats are you going to wear²? How many books have you?

—3. I am going to wash my face and hands. I began to talk with him. I have taken a walk. After buying my ticket, I entered into the waiting-room.

4. He died three years ago. Where have you put your suits? I put them in the wardrobe. The maid brought us warm water.

1. *Es preciso que.* 2. See vocab. 3. Of whom is this necktie?

36. TRANSLATION

After entering into the room, I went to the balcony. From there I could see the Puerta del Sol. It was a holiday and almost all the shops were closed. That's¹

why¹ there were so many² people on³ the street. The house opposite belongs⁴ to⁵ the Counts of Oñate, at⁶ the door of which⁶ was assassinated the Count of Villamediana. — Who killed him? — No one knows⁷ with certainty⁸. It is said that he was in love with the queen, and for that¹ the king ordered him to be killed. Now I am going to take my clothes out of the trunk. I shall hang my suits in the wardrobe and shall put the collars, cuffs, neckties, shirts and handkerchiefs in the bureau drawers. This suit is wrinkled⁸ and spotted⁸. (*He calls the maid.*) Be kind enough to have⁹ this suit pressed⁹ and cleaned⁹. — Yes, sir. — When does the laundress come? — Saturday morning. — Well, I have linen to be washed. Here is the list⁸. When do you wish her to return it to you? — Wednesday⁸ morning, without fail. There is no water in the pitcher. Be kind enough to bring us warm water and towels. I wish to wash my face and hands. — Yes, sir. — Be kind enough to pour⁸ a little¹⁰ water in the basin⁸. I have placed my hair-brush and tooth-brush on the dressing-table. I shall hang my Derby hat⁸ and my Panama hat⁸ on⁵ the hat-rack⁸. — Where will you put your letter-paper? — In a drawer of the writing-table. Have you everything fixed? Yes. Let us take a walk about the city.

1. *por eso.* 2. *lanta.* 3. *por.* 4. *es la de.* 5. *en.*
 6. *de la cual.* 7. *knows it.* Use *saber.* 8. *See vocab.*
 9. *hacer planchar y limpiar.* 10. *un poco de.*

LESSON X

37. GRAMMAR REVIEW

Subjunctive after adverbs of time or place, expressing future or indefinite sense, —; *Dar* in expressions of time, —; Idioms: impersonal *quedar*, *tener gusto en* with infinitive, —; *servir de*, *querer decir*.

38. UN PASEO

¿Á dónde quieren Vds. ir? — Á donde Vd. quiera, Vd. conoce la ciudad mejor que nosotros. — Bueno. Después de atravesar la Puerta del Sol, iremos por la Calle de Alcalá. En la Puerta del Sol se puede estudiar muy bien la vida madrileña. Aquí se codean los tipos más diferentes: señores, señoras, pordioseros y vendedores de periódicos, y se puede comprar la mar de cosas. — ¡Señorito, una limosnita por el amor de Dios! — ¡Pobre ciego! Hace mucho tiempo que ejerce su oficio de mendigo aquí. Me da lástima ver los pobres que no tienen nada que llevarse á la boca. ¡Tome Vd.! — ¡Dios se lo pague! — ¡Sale hoy! ¡Me queda uno! — ¿Qué quiere decir eso? — Es un desgraciado que vende billetes de la lotería. Se verifica el sorteo hoy. — ¡El Imparcial, el Liberal, el Nuevo Mundo de hoy! — Son los periódicos de Madrid más conocidos. — ¿Hay muchos periódicos en Madrid? — Sí, señor. En primer lugar, hay muchos diarios que salen por la mañana, como el Liberal y el Imparcial, que tienen gran

circulación. Además, hay los semanarios ilustrados como el Blanco y Negro y el Nuevo Mundo que traen buenos dibujos y fotografías.

¿Quién es ese hombre que acaba de pasar con pantalón ceñido, chaqueta corta, sombrero redondo y una trenza de pelo que le asoma por debajo del sombrero? — Es un torero, el héroe de la gente baja. — Acaba de dar la una. Es la hora del almuerzo y tenemos que volver á casa. — Pues bien, los acompañaré. Esta tarde visitaremos el Museo del Prado que es digno de verse. Tendré mucho gusto en servirles de guía. Conque, adiós. Hasta luego.

39. GRAMMAR DRILL

1. I shall tell it to him when he comes. When I go to Madrid, I wish to study the life of Madrid. When do you wish to leave? When you like. Where do you wish to go? Wherever you like.

2. He has been selling newspapers in the Puerta del Sol for a long time. The poor blind man has nothing to eat. The Liberal is published in the morning.

3. I have nothing left. How many newspapers have you left? Three o'clock¹ has struck. I have to return home.

4. I shall take great pleasure in going with you. Do you wish to take a walk? Our friend served us as guide. What do you mean?

1. Las tres.

40. TRANSLATION

Let us begin our walk in the Puerta del Sol. Here there is always much animation, and one can study very well the life of Madrid. Here also¹ you can buy everything² which you wish³: newspapers, lottery tickets, toys¹, time-tables of the railroads, writing-paper, in short⁴, an infinite number of things. — How many beggars there are! — Yes, it is true. Here comes one. — Sir, an alms in God's name! — Here you are!

(He gives him ten centimes.) — May God reward you!

— Poor blind man⁵. I have known him for a long time.

He is very poor and has nothing to eat. There is a newspaper seller. What newspapers have you? — I

have the Liberal and the Impartial. — Give me the Impartial. The Impartial is a daily which is published in the morning. It is one of the best newspapers of

Madrid. I should like to buy also to-day's Blanco y Negro. — Is it a daily? — No, it is a weekly. It has

good photographs and drawings. — How much does it cost? — Twenty¹ centimes a² number¹. — Who is that

man who just passed with a⁵ short jacket and round hat? He must be⁷ a bull-fighter. — Yes, you are

right. Did you see the braid of hair which peeps out underneath his⁸ hat? — No, I did not notice

it. — I wish to buy a lottery ticket. The drawing takes place to-morrow. What time¹ is it by your

watch? — It is five minutes past one⁸. Let us return home. Luncheon is served at one o'clock. — Do

you (*plur.*) wish to go this afternoon to the Prado

Gallery? — Yes, sir. We shall take great pleasure in going with you.

1. See vocab. 2. *todo lo que*. 3. Pres. subj. 4. *en fin*.
 5. Omit. 6. Def. article. 7. *Debe de ser*.
 8. *Es la una y cinco*.

LESSON XI

41. GRAMMAR REVIEW

Subjunctive after verbs expressing emotion, —; Subjunctive after verbs expressing possibility, —; *Hacer* used impersonally to express weather, —; Idioms: *estar de vuelta*, impersonal *gustar*.

42. UN ALMUERZO

Buenas tardes, señora. Siento mucho que hayamos llegado tan tarde. — ¡Nada, señores! No es tarde. Si Vds. gustan, el almuerzo está en la mesa. Vamos al comedor. ¿Vienen Vds. con hambre? — ¡Ya lo creo! Tomamos el desayuno muy temprano. — Tengo mucho gusto en presentarles á mi hija Dolores y á mi hijo Antonio. — Mucho gusto en conocer á Vds. — Siéntense Vds. ¿Le gusta á Vd. la cocina española? — Sí, mucho. — ¿Qué tal le parece Madrid? — Todavía no hemos visto más que la Puerta del Sol. Espero que dentro de pocos días estaremos enterados de todo. — ¿Quiere Vd. una tortilla ó huevos fritos? — Yo prefiero una tortilla. — Y ¿Vd.? — Á mí me gustan más los huevos fritos.

(*A la criada.*) Haga el favor de traerme un cuchillo, un tenedor y una cucharilla. — Sí, señor.

¿Quiere Vd. carne ó pescado? — Prefiero la carne. —

¿Quiere Vd. un trocito de rosbif? — *roasted* Con mucho gusto.

— ¿Le gusta á Vd. la carne bien asada ó poco asada? *well cooked*

— La prefiero bien asada. — ¿Quiere Vd. mostaza? —

No, muchas gracias. No la tomo nunca. — ¿Algo más

de pescado? — Gracias, señora. No quiero más. —

Hágame Vd. el favor de pasarme el pan. — Tome Vd.,

señora. — ¿Cuáles legumbres le gustan á Vd.? — Me

gustan casi todas: espárragos, patatas, cebollas, alcachofas *artichokes* y nabos.

España produce muchas frutas, ¿no es

verdad? — Sí. Aquí tenemos según la estación, cerezas,

limones, naranjas, higos, fresas, granadas, manzanas,

watermelons peras, ciruelas, melocotones, albaricoques, melones,

sandías y uvas. — ¿Quiere Vd. un racimo de uvas? —

No, muchas gracias. Tomaré una tajada de melón.

¿Hace siempre tanto calor en Madrid como ahora?

— No, señor. Por regla general, el clima de Madrid es

muy agradable. No hace mucho frío en el invierno,

ni mucho calor en el verano. Ahora sí, hace bochorno,

pero pasará pronto. — ¿Quién llama? — Puede ser que

sea mi amigo. Nos dijo que estaría de vuelta á las

dos. Sí, es él. — ¿Están Vds. dispuestos para salir?

— Sí, señor. Cuando Vd. quiera. — Pues vámonos al

Museo del Prado.

43. GRAMMAR DRILL

1. I am sorry that you do not like the omelet. I am sorry that he did not return¹ home.

2. It is possible that he may not come. It is possible that it may not be so warm to-morrow. It is possible that I may buy a lottery ticket.

3. At Madrid it is very warm in summer and very cold in winter. It will be cold to-morrow. To-day it is ²⁰ twenty-five degrees ³ above ³ zero. *está a 25 grados*

4. At what time will you be back? At two P.M. I do not like the fish. I prefer the meat. *¿A qué hora volverá? A las 2 P.M. No me gusta el pescado. Prefiero la carne.*

1. Imperf. subj.

2. *estará*

3. See vocab.

44. TRANSLATION

After taking a walk about the Puerta del Sol, my friend accompanied me home¹. When he took leave of me, he said that he would be back at two o'clock. I went up the stairway and rang the bell. The maid opened the door. I went to my room in order to fix myself up a little. I was washing my face and hands when the maid knocked at my door and said: "Sir, luncheon is served." "Many thanks," I answered her. The family² was waiting in the dining-room for me to³ come. The señora presented me to her daughter Dolores and to her son Anthony. "Sit down beside me⁴," she said to me. — I am very sorry to arrive so late, madam. — Not at all, sir. It is not late. One o'clock has just struck. How do you like Madrid? — I have seen very little yet. Within a few days I hope to know thoroughly the life of the city. — What have you there? — To-day's Blanco y Negro. This number has good photographs of the king and of the queen. —

trillla

Do you wish an omelet? — Thanks. I prefer a couple² of fried eggs. — ^{Do you wish fish or roast beef? — I shall take a small piece of roast beef. I prefer the meat rare.} Spain produces many vegetables, does it not? — Yes, we have according to the season, asparagus, turnips, artichokes and potatoes. — (*He calls the maid.*) Bring me a knife and a fork. — Do you not like the pears? — It seems to me that they are not ripe². I shall take a slice of cantaloup and a bunch of grapes. Be kind enough to pass me the cheese². Many thanks. I have liked the luncheon very much. I have eaten² heartily⁵. — Are you going to take² a nap this afternoon? — No, madam. My friend is going to take⁶ me to the Prado Gallery. He said that it is worth seeing. — He is right. It is one of the best of Europe.

1. *a casa.* 2. See vocab. 3. *a que yo* with imperf. subj.
4. *a mi lado,* 5. *por cuatro.* 6. *llevar.*

LESSON XII

45. GRAMMAR REVIEW

Uno as adjective pronoun, —; Idioms with *para* and *por*, —.

46. EL MUSEO DEL PRADO

Ya verán Vds. tal vez la mejor colección de cuadros de toda Europa. Naturalmente predominan los cuadros de la escuela española, pero también hay unos preciosos de las escuelas italiana, holandesa y francesa.

Tomemos un tranvía en la Puerta del Sol. El Museo del Prado fué edificado por Carlos III para Museo de Ciencias Naturales y nueve años después, el 13 de noviembre de 1819, se abrió al público el de Pintura y Escultura por orden de Fernando VII. Comenzó sólo con tres salas y trescientos once cuadros. En el día de hoy, el número de cuadros existentes en el Museo pasa de tres mil.

Ya hemos llegado. ¡Bajen Vds.! No hay que pagar. La entrada es gratis. Pasemos por la Galería Principal y entremos por aquí. Todos los cuadros de este salón son de Velázquez, entre los cuales hay muchos retratos de la familia real de tiempo de Felipe III y Felipe IV. Á la derecha está el cuadro de Los Borrachos. — ¡Qué colorido tan asombroso! — Sí, es un cuadro magnífico que por sí solo hubiera inmortalizado á Velázquez. Además de las obras de Velázquez, figuran en el Museo del Prado muchas de Goya, Murillo, Ribera y otros de fama universal. ¿Qué hora es? — Son las cuatro menos diez. — Pues, el Museo se cierra á las cuatro. Volveremos otro día. ¿Están Vds. cansados? — Por mi parte no puedo más, estoy muy cansado. — Pues vamos al Café Suizo á descansar un rato. Tomemos la acera de la izquierda para subir por la Carrera de San Jerónimo. No da el sol en ella. ¡Cuidado, que viene un coche!

47. GRAMMAR DRILL

1. In the Prado Gallery there are some beautiful portraits of Philip the Third. I have seen many pic-

tures of the Spanish School and also some excellent ones of the Italian School.

2. He is studying to² be² a² lawyer¹. I am studying to be a doctor¹. *esta para* The train is about to leave. The number of pictures exceeds two thousand.

3. For how long have you come to Spain? For three months. I have taken the cab by the hour¹. *por hora* How do you go³ to the Prado Gallery? I paid four pesetas for⁴ the photograph. He did it for⁴ me. I do not need¹ it just now⁵.

1. See vocab. 2. *para*. 3. *¿Por dónde se va . . .*
4. *por*. 5. *por ahora*.

48. TRANSLATION

Are you (*plur.*) ready to go out? — Yes, sir, we have been waiting for you an hour. How do you go to the Prado Gallery? — By the Carrera de San Jerónimo, but I do not like to walk¹ when it is so warm. It is much better to take a cab. Here comes one. Get in (*plur.*). Driver, take us to the Prado Gallery. — Who built the Museum? — Charles the Third in the year 1810, and nine years later was opened to the public the Museum of Painting and Sculpture. The principal attraction² of the Museum is without doubt² the collection of works of Velázquez. In order to study Velázquez³, it is necessary to come to Madrid. Let us not tarry⁴ in the vestibule². I wish you (*plur.*) to⁵ see the most⁶ famous⁶ pictures. All the pictures of this salon are of Velázquez. Here is the very famous⁷ picture of The Drunkards. — What drawing²! No one² has sur-

passed² Velázquez in drawing³. — That is so. It is a magnificent picture. It is one of the best of the Spanish School of the seventeenth⁹ century.⁹ — What is¹⁰ that picture at the right? — It is a portrait of King⁸ Philip the Third. — At what time does the Gallery close? — It closes at four o'clock. Are you tired? — Yes, very. I am tired out. — Well, let us go to the Swiss Café to rest a while. We shall return to the Gallery to-morrow. — How do you go to the Swiss Café? — By the Calle de Alcalá. It is very sunny. Let us take the left-hand sidewalk. Look out, here comes a street-car.

1. *ir á pie*. 2. See vocab. 3. Personal accusative.
 4. Use *detenerse*. 5. that you may see (*pres. subj.*).
 6. *más célebres*. Follows noun. 7. *famossimo*. 8. Def. article.
 9. *siglo* (m.) *diez y siete*. 10. *representa*.

LESSON XIII

49. GRAMMAR REVIEW

Reflexive verbs, —; Negatives, —; Possessive pronouns, —; Idioms with *tocar*, *tratar de*, *vestir de*, *caer*.

50. EN EL CAFÉ

Aquí hay un buen sitio junto á la ventana. Desde aquí se puede ver á la gente pasando por la acera. ¡Sentémonos! ¡Camarero! No lo oye. Daré unas palmas y verán Vds. qué pronto vendrá. — ¡Ya voy! (*El camarero se acerca.*) Buenas tardes, señores. ¿Qué

y también a la de Ud
 frozen cocktail
 desean Vds.? — Don Juan, ¿qué va Vd. á tomar? —
 Café solo. — Y Don Pablo, ¿qué quiere Vd.? — Yo qui-
 siera un mantecado. — Muy bien, y para mí una botella
 pequeña de cerveza obscura. Es una bebida que apaga
 mucho la sed. ¡Á la salud de Vds.! — Muchas gracias,
 igualmente. Aquí hay muchísima gente, ¿no es ver-
 dad? — ¡Ya lo creo! Como le he dicho yá, hoy es día
 de fiesta y los que ~~no~~ ^{en el punto} tienen nada que hacer vienen
 aquí á tomar un refresco y á charlar con sus amigos.
 Miren Vds. á ese señor á la derecha, vestido de luto.
 Es un hombre muy desgraciado. Hace dos meses
 que se le murió un hijo y ahora se le ha muerto un
 hermano. — ¡Qué lástima! Nunca una desgracia viene
 sola.

cent
 ¡Buenas tardes! Han visto Vds. al caballero que
 acabo de saludar? Pues hace tres años no tenía un
 cuarto. Un día le tocó el premio grande de la lotería
 y ahora se da mucho tono y trata de frecuentar buena
 sociedad. — ¿Juega Vd. á la lotería? — Sí, de vez en
 cuando compro un décimo, pero no me ha caído nunca
 el gordo.

Allí está un compañero mío de la Universidad. Hace
 mucho tiempo que no se ha dejado ver en la clase. No
 estudia nada y tiene el vicio de beber mucho. Hace
 poco que se le murió su padre y ahora se come su he-
 rencia. Se me figura que es hora de marcharnos si
 hemos de llegar á casa á tiempo. Camarero. ¿Cuánto
 es? — Una peseta veinte. — (*Le doy veinte céntimos de*
propina, diciéndole:) ¡Tome Vd.! — Esta noche iremos
 al teatro si Vds. gustan. — Convenido.

51. GRAMMAR DRILL

1. His brother died two months ago. I think¹ that *all* it is going to rain². He sat down at³ the table. They got up from the table. His son bites⁴ his⁵ finger nails².

2. Who is that gentleman? He is a friend of mine. This newspaper is mine. That one is his. I like to play the lottery.

3. He never puts in an appearance at class. I have never won the first prize. He did not have a cent a year ago. I have nothing to do.

4. He has fallen⁶ sick². Lent¹⁰ falls⁶ late⁷ this year. He has not won the first prize.

5. Play⁸ the piano². I do not know⁹ how⁹ to play. She was dressed in mourning. I shall try to do it.

1. Use *figurarse*. 2. See vocab. 3. *en*. 4. *se come*.
5. Def. article. 6. Use *caer*. 7. *alta*. 8. Use *tocar*.
9. Use *saber*. 10. *la cuaresma*.

52. TRANSLATION

Let us sit down here next to the window. I am tired out. It is cool¹ here, is it not? — Yes, very. Waiter! He does not hear me. I shall clap my hands and he will come quickly. — Coming! Good afternoon, sirs. What do you wish? — John, what do you wish to take? — A small glass¹ of brandy¹. — And you, Paul? — Coffee. — Black? — No, with milk¹ — And for me a small bottle of light¹ beer. I am very thirsty². To your

health! — Many thanks, the-same-to-you. To-day is the birthday¹ of the king and consequently¹ a³ holiday. Almost all the shops are closed and those who have nothing to do come here to take a refreshment^{refresco} and to talk politics⁴ with their friends. Do you (*plur.*) see that gentleman in the corner¹, dressed in mourning? — Yes. — Well, three years ago his father died and now he is consuming his inheritance^{herencia}. He drinks a great deal and does not put in an appearance at class. He puts on airs and tries to frequent good society. — Sir¹⁰, do you wish a lottery ticket⁵? — I have bought one already. I do not need another¹. — Do you play the lottery? — Yes, from time to time, but I have never won the first prize. There are three drawings¹ a month⁶ and the tenth part¹ of a ticket costs ten five or three pesetas according¹ to the date¹ of the drawing. I think that it is time to leave if we are to arrive home in time. Waiter, how much³ is it? — Two pesetas twenty-five centimes. — Here you are! This evening we shall go to the theater if you (*plur.*) like. We shall amuse⁷ ourselves⁷ a little. — Many thanks. At what time will you come for⁸ us⁸? — At eight o'clock, or⁹ thereabouts⁹. Good-by until I see you. — Good-by.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. See vocab. | 2. I have much thirst. | 3. Omit. |
| 4. <i>de política.</i> | 5. <i>décimo.</i> | 6. <i>al mes.</i> |
| 7. Use <i>divertirse.</i> | 8. <i>á buscarnos.</i> | 9. <i>poco más ó menos.</i> |
| | 10. <i>Señorito.</i> | |

LESSON XIV

53. GRAMMAR REVIEW

Comparison of adjectives and adverbs, —; Demonstrative pronouns, —; Subjunctive with clauses expressing purpose, —; Idioms with the verbs *llevar*, *dar*, *salir*.

54. EN UN TEATRO

¿Salen Vds. esta noche? — Sí, señora. Vamos al teatro con nuestro amigo Don Juan. — ¿Á qué hora empieza la función? — Dice en los ^{folios} carteles que á las ocho y media. No falta mucho para que él venga. — ¿Están en casa Don Jaime y Don Pablo? — Sí, señor. Pase Vd. al comedor. — Buenas noches, señores. Están Vds. preparados? — Sí, señor. — Pues vámonos. Se hace tarde. ¿Llevan Vds. los gemelos? — Sí. — ¿Y las llaves? — La de la puerta del piso, sí, para que no nos esperen las criadas. La de la puerta de la calle, no. Es muy grande y pesa mucho. (*Bajamos la escalera y salimos á la calle.*) —

Voy á llevar á Vds. al Teatro Español que tiene la mejor compañía de Madrid. En el Teatro Español se representan obras de los autores clásicos españoles que alternan con las de los autores modernos. — ¿Ha tomado Vd. ya los billetes? — Sí. Los tomé esta tarde en contaduría. — ¿Qué obra ponen esta noche? — La

Vida es Sueño" de Calderón de la Barca, uno de los mejores dramas españoles. — ¡Qué suerte tenemos! ¿Qué puestos ocuparemos? — He tomado un palco. A mí me gustan más los palcos que las butacas. Anoche ví aquí el estreno de una pieza del Señor Echegaray que fué recibida con muchos aplausos.

Ya viene el acomodador. Enséñenos los asientos. (*Se levanta el telón, salen los actores á la escena y empieza la función.*) ¡Qué bien hace su papel el primer actor! Trabaja muy bien. — Sí, es uno de los mejores que tenemos. Ya cae el telón. Se ha terminado la función. ¡Aplaudamos! Los actores y las actrices han interpretado con gran ^{habilidad} acierto sus papeles. ¿Qué hora tiene Vd.? — Son las once en punto. — Pues no es tarde. Nos queda tiempo para ver la sección de las doce en el Teatro de la Zarzuela.

55. GRAMMAR DRILL

1. This play is better than the one I saw last night. He returned sooner¹ than² I thought. I was there more than³ two hours. There are more than two thousand spectators¹ in the theater.

2. The bookkeeper¹ keeps⁴ the accounts¹. He is wearing⁴ a straw hat.

3. The tailor¹ gave me the suit on credit¹. The young lady¹ rejected¹ him. When I saw him, he congratulated¹ me. It is necessary to wind¹ the watch¹. Why do you wish to do that? Because I feel like it⁵.

4. Are you going out now? Has your father gone

out? He has just gone out. The affair¹ has turned⁶ out⁶ very well.

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|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. See vocab.
with numerals? | 2. <i>de lo que.</i> | 3. How is <i>than</i> expressed |
| 4. Use <i>llevar.</i> | 5. <u><i>Porque me da la gana.</i></u> | |
| 6. Use <i>salir.</i> | | |

56. TRANSLATION

Gentlemen, have you an² engagement¹ this evening? — Yes, madam. We are going to the theater with our friend John. — At what time will he come? — He said that he would come for us at eight o'clock sharp. — Then it will not be long before he comes. Now he is ringing the bell. — Are James and Paul at home? — Yes, sir. Go into the drawing-room. Good evening! Are you ready to³ go out? — Yes, sir. Where⁴ are we going? — I am going to take you to the Teatro Español. I bought the tickets in advance this morning. — What play do they represent this evening? — The first performance of a play of Señor Echegaray. We are lucky. — Have you a key? — Why? — Because the janitor closes at eleven o'clock the street-door and if you do not have a² key, you will not be able to enter. — At what time does the performance begin? — It says on the bills at half past eight. Let us go! It is getting late.

Is this the Teatro Español? — Yes, sir. It has a good company, one of the best of Madrid. Let us enter this way⁵. The usher will show us the seats. Take out your opera-glasses. — I haven't them. I gave them to you. — That is so. I have them in my pocket. There

is a full house¹. All the seats⁶ are occupied¹. There is my brother. — I have not the pleasure of knowing him. — Really?⁷ It seems impossible⁸ that you do not know him. He has spent¹ a great deal of time with me⁹ at Paris. Now the curtain rises. The actresses interpret their rôles with great skill. They act very well but the leading man does not know his rôle. Everybody¹ applauds. It has been a great success¹. Now the curtain falls. Have you liked the play? — Yes, very² much. — If you (*plur.*) like, we shall go to see the twelve o'clock performance at the Teatro de la Zarzuela. — With much pleasure¹. Let us go.

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|---|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 1. See vocab. | 2. Omit. | 3. <i>para</i> . | 4. To where. |
| 5. <i>por aquí</i> . | 6. <i>localidades</i> , f. pl. | 7. <i>¿Verdad?</i> | |
| 8. <i>parece mentira que</i> with pres. subj. | 9. <i>conmigo</i> . | | |

LESSON XV

57. GRAMMAR REVIEW

Subjunctive after certain conjunctions, —; Subjunctive after verbs expressing emotion and necessity, —; Idioms with *poder* and *ir*.

58. EN UN TEATRO DEL GÉNERO CHICO

¿Hay muchos teatros en Madrid? — Sí, señor. Los hay de dos clases. En unos como el Teatro Español, se representan dramas y comedias; en otros se dan funciones por horas en las que dura la representación aproximadamente una hora. Cada noche se represen-

tan cuatro piezas, terminando el espectáculo á la una. Cada función constituye una sección y el espectador puede tomar entrada para todas ó para una sola. Ya estamos en el Teatro de la Zarzuela. Aguarden Vds. un momento á que tome yo los billetes en el despacho de billetes. Déme un palco principal. Gracias. ¿Ha comenzado ya la función? — No, señor. Todavía no. — Entremos en el vestíbulo. Tenemos que esperar hasta que salgan los espectadores de la tercera sección.

La sala está atestada de gente. Suena el timbre y se levanta el telón. ¡Qué bonitos son los cantos andaluces! — Y ¡qué chistes más graciosos! — La Fernández baila muy bien, ¿no es verdad? — Sí, y es muy guapa. ¿Cómo le gusta la pieza? — Me gusta mucho. — Me alegro. Es de las obras más graciosas que he visto.

Ya están Vds. en casa. (*Da palmadas.*) — ¿Qué hace Vd.? — Llamo al sereno. — ¿Quién es el sereno? — Se lo diré á Vd. Á las once en punto, el portero cierra la puerta de la calle y sube á su habitación. Cuando uno llega á casa después de esta hora, es preciso llamar al sereno que tiene las llaves de todas las puertas de una manzana. Ahora viene con su farol. — Buenas noches, señores. (*Abre la puerta, nos da una cerilla encendida y se despide de nosotros.*) ¡Adiós, señor! Hasta mañana. — ¡Adiós! ¡Que Vds. descansen! (*El sereno cierra la puerta y nosotros subimos la escalera.*)

59. GRAMMAR DRILL

1. Wait here until he comes¹. He told me that I should wait² until he came².

2. I am glad that³ you have¹ come. I am glad that³ you have¹ liked the performance.

3. It is necessary that you call¹ the night-watchman. It is necessary that you leave to-morrow.

4. I cannot help⁴ doing it. I am tired out⁵. I detest him⁶.

5. The steamer⁷ went to the bottom⁷. We are going on foot⁷, on horseback⁷. How much do you bet⁸? We are going shopping⁷.

1. Pres. tense. What mood? 2. Imperf. tense. What mood?
 3. *de que*. 4. *No puedo menos de* with infinitive.
 5. See Lesson XII. 6. I cannot see him. 7. See vocab.
 8. How much goes?

60. TRANSLATION

The principal¹ theaters of Madrid are the Teatro Real for opera¹, the Teatro de la Comedia and the Teatro Español for the dramas, and the Teatro de Lara for the comic operas¹. At the Teatro de la Zarzuela, four plays² are given each evening and each performance lasts approximately an hour. The last³ performance ends at one o'clock. In the Spanish theaters, the intermissions¹ are very long¹ and the performances end very late. Wait a moment, I have to buy the tickets at the box-office. Give me a box for the last³ section. The performance has not begun yet. We have to wait

until the third section ends. Let us enter into the vestibule. By that stairway one goes to the amphitheater¹.

Now the curtain rises. The hall is packed. All the seats are occupied. What bad jokes⁴! The play² bores¹ me. La Fernández is very homely¹ but she dances fairly¹ well. The play is one of the worst¹ that I have seen. Thank Heaven⁵, the performance has ended. Do you wish to return home on foot? — No, sir, I am very tired. Let us take an open car¹. We shall be less warm⁶.

Now you (*plur.*) are at home. (*He claps his hands.*) Where can⁷ the night-watchman be⁷? I do not see him. — Who is the night-watchman? — The night-watchman has the keys of all the doors of a block. He will open the street-door, will give you a lighted taper in order that you may go up more easily¹ to your room and then he will close again⁸ the door. Good-by. Rest (*plur.*) well. — Good-by, until to-morrow.

1. See vocab. 2. Follows verb. 3. *última*. 4. What jokes more bad (*malos*). 5. ¡*Gracias á Dios!* 6. We shall have less heat (*menos calor*). 7. *estard*. 8. *otra vez*.

LESSON XVI

61. GRAMMAR REVIEW

Negatives, —; Subjunctive after negative and interrogative clauses, —; Impersonal verbs of weather, —; Expressions of time, —.

62. COMPRAS

Buenos días, señores. ¿Han descansado Vds. bien? — Sí, señora, muchas gracias. Dormimos á pierna suelta. — Y anoche, ¿se divertieron Vds. mucho? — Sí, mucho, pero me desperté esta mañana con un dolor de cabeza muy fuerte. No me ha sentado bien el helado que tomé ayer por la tarde. Ahora, ¡gracias á Dios! estoy mejor. — Me alegro mucho. ¿Qué piensan Vds. hacer esta mañana? — Tenemos que ir de compras. — Pero, ¡vean Vds. qué tiempo tan malo está haciendo! Llueve á cántaros. — Sí, es verdad, pero el cielo se está poniendo despejado. Creo que la tormenta ha pasado. De todos modos, no saldremos sin paraguas.

Entremos en ^{show window} aquella relojería. ¡Cuántos relojes hay en el escaparate! Haga Vd. el favor de componer mi reloj. Se ha roto el muelle y además atrasa diez minutos en el día. — Muy bien, señor. — ¡Para cuándo estará? — Para mañana por la tarde.

Ahora, vamos á un estanco. Déme Vd. un paquete de cigarrillos de sesenta céntimos y una caja de cerillas de diez. ¿Cuál es la tarifa de franqueo para las cartas? — Veinticinco céntimos para el extranjero, quince para provincias y diez para el interior y para tarjetas postales. — Déme Vd. un paquete de tabaco picado. Voy á liar un cigarrillo. — ¿Quiere Vd. lumbre? — Sí, muchas gracias. No tengo cerillas. Cámbieme Vd. este duro. No tengo moneda suelta. Esta peseta me parece falsa. Suena mal. — Tome Vd. otra. — Entre-

mos en aquella sombrerería. Enséñeme Vd. un sombrero hongo. — Póngase Vd. éste. — Me está grande. — Pruébese éste. — Éste me está bien.

63. GRAMMAR DRILL

1. I do not find¹ it anywhere². I have not seen him nor do I wish to see him.

2. I do not think that many people³ will come⁴. Have you not a room which faces⁴ on the street?

3. How⁵ it is raining! It has rained a great deal. It is a heavy shower¹. Shall we have rain¹ to-morrow? Has it stopped⁶ raining?

4. My watch goes⁷ well. His watch gains⁸ five minutes a day. Now it is stopped⁹.

5. I awoke at eight o'clock. The maid awakened me at eight o'clock. He slept soundly. The sky has become clear.

1. See vocab. 2. *en ninguna parte*. 3. Follows verb.
4. Pres. subj. 5. *Cómo*. 6. *¿Ha parado de* with infinitive.
7. *anda*. 8. *adelanta*. 9. *parado*.

64. TRANSLATION

Good morning, sir. Have you rested well? — Yes. I slept soundly. The bed¹ is very comfortable² and I did not wish to get up when the maid knocked at my door. — And your friend, has he not gotten up yet? — Not yet. He has a very severe headache. He wished to take breakfast³ in his room. The ice which he took yesterday afternoon has not agreed with him. — I am very sorry⁴ that he is⁵ not well². Did you have a good

time last evening? — Yes indeed! It is a pity¹ that you have⁵ not seen the performance. It was very funny. — You are not going out this morning, are you⁶? — Yes, madam, I have to go shopping. — But see what a bad day it is! It has rained a great deal during¹ the night. — Yes, that is so, but it has stopped raining. The sky has become clear. At all events, I shall not go out without an umbrella.

My friend has just come out of his room. Hello! How are you? — So so⁷. I am not entirely⁸ well but I am ready⁹ to go out whenever you wish⁹. — Well, let us go. It is getting late. I have to go to a watch store in order to buy an alarm-clock¹. I have to buy also some stamps¹ and post-cards. — Do you wish to roll a cigarette? Here I have a package of smoking tobacco. — No, thanks. I have a package of cigarettes. — Do you wish a light? — Yes, I haven't matches. Let us go into that hat store. Be kind enough to show me a straw hat. — Put on this one. — It is too small. — Try on this one. — This one fits me.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. See vocab. | 2. good. | 3. Def. article. | 4. <i>siento</i> |
| <i>mucho</i> . | 5. Pres. subj. | 6. <i>¿Verdad?</i> | 7. <i>así así</i> . |
| 8. <i>completamente</i> . | 9. See Lesson XI. | | |

LESSON XVII

65. GRAMMAR REVIEW

Use of the present participle, —; Conditions contrary to fact, —; Indefinite adjective pronouns, —;

Prepositions required after adjectives and verbs: *entendido en, ciego de, invitar á, dedicarse á, pensar en.*

66. EN UNA LIBRERÍA

Entremos en esta librería. ¿Tiene Vd. libros de lance? — Sí, señor, de todas clases: poesías, novelas, cuentos, comedias, historias y diccionarios. — Quisiera una historia de la literatura española. — Tengo varias. Aquí está la del norteamericano Ticknor, traducida al castellano, en cuatro tomos, encuadernada en media pasta. La edición está agotada. — ¿Tiene Vd. otra? — Sí. Tengo la historia de la literatura española de Fitzmaurice-Kelly, también traducida al castellano, en rústica. — ¿Cuánto vale ésta? — Seis pesetas. — Me parece un poco cara. Le daré á Vd. cinco. — ¡Bueno! Llévesela Vd. — Ahora enséñeme Vd. un diccionario inglés-español y español-inglés. — Aquí hay uno muy bueno en dos tomos. La impresión es muy clara y el papel excelente. — Parece muy completo. — Sí, señor, no hay otro mejor. — ¡Bueno! Me quedo con él. Haga Vd. el favor de encuadernarlo en tela. — Muy bien. — ¿Tiene Vd. los Cuentos de la Alhambra de Washington Irving, en inglés? — No, señor, lo siento mucho. Acabo de vender el único ejemplar que tenía. — Entonces por ahora, no necesito más.

¿En qué se ocupa Vd. ahora? — He escrito un libro sobre la literatura española moderna. He enviado el manuscrito á la imprenta y dentro de poco tendré que corregir las pruebas. Se publicará en el mes de octubre.

67. GRAMMAR DRILL

1. I am writing a history of Spanish literature. The poor man was going begging¹ from door to² door. He instructs¹ himself by³ reading.

2. I would go with you if I could. If I had five pesetas I would buy the book. I would go to the theater every night if I could.

3. All day⁴ I have been awaiting him. All night⁴ I have thought of my brother. Everybody¹ says it. He comes here every other day⁵.

4. He is very learned in this subject¹. The driver was blind with anger¹. He invited me to take a walk. He devotes himself to studying⁶ Spanish literature.

1. See vocab. 2. *en*. 3. Omit. 4. Supply def. article.
5. *un día sí, otro no*. 6. Infinitive.

68. TRANSLATION

Now where are you going? — I have to buy some books. I hope to find² them second hand. Let us go into this book-shop. Good morning, sir. Have you a good French-Spanish and Spanish-French dictionary? — Yes, sir. I have the dictionary of Cuesta in four volumes. There is no other better. It contains³ many words¹ and idioms¹ which are not found⁴ in any⁵ other dictionary. — It seems very complete. How much is it worth? — Fifty¹ pesetas. — It seems to me dear. Will you take⁶ thirty-five¹ pesetas? — It is too⁷ little. — I have offered¹ a⁸ fair⁸ price⁸ and shall not give⁹ more. — Do you wish to split¹ the difference¹? Take

it for¹⁰ forty-two¹ pesetas, fifty centimes. — All right. Also I need a good edition of Pepita Jiménez by Juan Valera. — Bound or in paper cover? — Bound. — Well here is the best edition, bound in cloth. — How much is it? — Four pesetas. It is a good copy. — It is not dear. I shall keep it. — Do you not desire anything¹¹ else¹¹? Here I have books of all kinds, poetical works, novels, histories and comedies. — Show me a copy of the history of Spanish literature of Ticknor, translated into Castilian. — I am very sorry, sir. I have just sold the only copy which I had. — Could¹² you find me a copy? — It is not likely¹³. The edition is out of print. — Then for the present I do not wish anything more.

They have told me that you have written a book on modern Spanish literature. — That is so, but I have not yet found a⁷ publisher¹. I do not know when it will be published.

1. See vocab. 2. Use *encontrar* (*ue*). 3. Use *contener*.
 4. Reflexive. 5. *ningún*. 6. Do you wish. 7. Omit.
 8. *lo justo*. 9. Pres. tense. 10. *por*. 11. *otra cosa*.
 12. Conditional of *poder*. 13. *fácil*.

LESSON XVIII

69. GRAMMAR REVIEW :

Subjunctive after indefinite expressions formed with *-quiera*, —; Subjunctive after a relative pronoun referring to a person or thing not definitely known, —;

Subjunctive after a relative adverb of time or place when the time or place is not definitely known, —; Subjunctive after the formula *por . . . que*, the interval being filled by an adjective or adverb, —; Verbs: *ponerse*, impersonal *doler*.

70. ENSEÑANZA

¿Por qué está Vd. trabajando todo el día? Se pondrá Vd. malo. — No es fácil. Estoy acostumbrado á trabajar mucho y el trabajo no me hace daño. Pero, es verdad, estoy cansado y me duelen los ojos. ¿De dónde viene Vd. ahora? — De la Universidad Central. Aunque hace tanto calor, no quise faltar á la clase ó ^{hacer novillos} hacer novillos, como nosotros decimos. Á las nueve y cuarto el catedrático pasó lista y empezó su conferencia. — ¿Cuántas asignaturas estudia Vd.? — Cuatro. Me matriculé hace dos años y tardo aún dos años para licenciarme. — ¿Cuándo se examina Vd.? — Este mismo mes termino y las vacaciones estivales empiezan el primero de junio. Siempre he salido bien en mis exámenes. No me han suspendido nunca. El año pasado, mi hermano mayor salió bien en historia y en filosofía, pero le suspendieron en griego. Cuando el catedrático me dijo que era yo el mejor alumno de la clase de historia, me dijo mi hermano: «Es que en la tierra de los ciegos, el tuerto es rey.» Quiso decir que todos mis compañeros de clase eran muy torpes. Pero lo dijo por guasa. No lo tomé á pechos. — Es verdad. Siempre habla en broma. Es un guasón. — Mi hermano menor quiere ingresar en la Universidad el año próximo

y debe sufrir el examen de ingreso en el mes de septiembre.

¿Cuáles son las notas que Vds. tienen? — Suspenso, aprobado, notable y sobresaliente. ¿Quiere Vd. tener la bondad de corregir mi tema? Tengo que traducir del castellano al inglés una página de Doña Perfecta. — Sí, señor, con mucho gusto. Está muy bien escrito. Hay muy pocos errores. Con un poco de práctica, Vd. escribirá el inglés perfectamente.

71. GRAMMAR DRILL

1. Wherever¹ you go², you will find the same³. I seek⁴ a professor⁴ who does not know⁵ how⁵ to speak English.

2. You know that you may enter when you wish. I shall give you the book when I buy it.

3. However⁶ much⁶ you may tell² it to me, I shall not believe it. He became ill. She became red⁴. My eyes ache. My head aches.

4. He matriculated a year ago. Work does not hurt him. He cut class. I said it in jest. He has always passed his examinations. How many courses have you?

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. <i>En cualquiera parte que.</i> | 2. Mood? | 3. <i>lo mismo.</i> |
| 4. See vocab. | 5. Use <i>saber</i> . What mood? | 6. <i>Por mucho que.</i> |

72. TRANSLATION

I have worked so much that my eyes ache. I have translated from English to Spanish two pages of Ivan-

hoe. I am tired out. It is very warm in this room. Do you wish to take a walk? — Yes, with much pleasure. — After crossing¹ the Puerta del Sol, we shall go² up² by the Calle de San Bernardo as³ far³ as³ the University of Madrid. Let us take the left-hand sidewalk². Now we have arrived. Let us go up the stairway and enter the library⁹. It is likely that we may find⁴ John there. There he is, working as usual⁵. Hello! How are you? — Well, thanks, and you (*plur.*)? — First class, thanks. Why do you work so much? It is too⁶ warm to⁷ work well. — It may be, but I am accustomed to work a great deal. The heat does not hurt me. I did not wish to cut class because examination time is approaching⁸. The professor called the roll at ten o'clock and began his lecture. — How many courses do you study? — Four. — Did you pass your examinations last year? — Yes, fairly⁹ well, but they flunked me in philosophy. I did not take it to heart when my elder brother told me that I was stupid. He said it in jest. He is a joker. — When do the summer vacations begin? — The first of June. — What are the marks which you (*plur.*) have? — Not passed, passed, good and distinguished. My younger brother entered the University last year. He had to take the entrance examination.

In Spain the professors are¹⁰ appointed⁹ by the Government⁹ and the pupils pay a matriculation fee⁹ for¹¹ each course. The classes are daily¹² or every other day¹³ and last⁹ from one hour to an hour and a¹⁴ half. The terms⁹ begin the first of October and end the thirty-

first¹⁵ of May⁹. I am going to enter the Law⁹ School next year. — Your younger brother is a lawyer, is he not? — No, he is a doctor.

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|-----------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. See Lesson X. | 2. See Lesson XII. | 3. <i>hasta</i> . |
| 4. Pres. subj. | 5. <i>como siempre</i> . | 6. <i>demasiado</i> . |
| 7. <i>para</i> . | 8. <i>se acerca la época de los exámenes</i> . | 9. See vocab. |
| 10. Use <i>ser</i> . | 11. <i>por</i> . | 12. <i>diarias</i> . |
| 13. <i>alternas</i> . | 14. Omit. | 15. <i>el treinta y uno</i> . |

LESSON XIX

73. UNA CARTA

¿Ha venido ya el cartero? — Sí, señor, y ha traído dos cartas para Vd. Vd. le debe cinco céntimos. En España por cada carta, excepto las que vienen del extranjero, se paga un derecho de distribución de cinco céntimos. — Ésta es de mi profesor de español. Me pide que le compre algunos libros y que se los envíe certificados á Nueva York. ¡Muy bien! Lo haré con mucho gusto. Á ver lo que sigue. Quiere también subscribirse al Blanco y Negro. Voy á contestarle en seguida. ¿Á cuántos estamos del mes? — Estamos á diez. — Gracias.

MADRID, 10 de julio de 1909.

Sr. D. MANUEL SUÁREZ,

MI DISTINGUIDO AMIGO: — He tenido mucho gusto en recibir su apreciable carta y en saber que Vd. está bien de salud. Hace un mes que llegamos aquí y nos estamos informando poco á poco de la vida madrileña.

Como Vd. sabe ya, hay mucho que ver en Madrid y nos hemos aprovechado bien del poco tiempo que llevamos aquí. Hemos visto ya los edificios principales de ésta, como por ejemplo, el Palacio Real, el Ministerio de la Guerra y el Museo del Prado. El lunes pasado pedimos permiso para visitar las Caballerizas Reales y nos han gustado mucho los hermosos caballos y los coches de gala. Después visitamos la Armería Real que contiene objetos históricos notabilísimos. Trabajo todos los días por la mañana en la Biblioteca Nacional que cuenta cerca de un millón de volúmenes, entre los cuales hay muchísimos ejemplares únicos y manuscritos de valor incalculable. Pienso quedarme aquí hasta fines de septiembre y me embarcaré en Gibraltar. Tendré mucho gusto en adquirir los libros que Vd. me ha pedido al precio más barato posible y se los mandaré cuanto antes. Le enviaré á Vd. también el recibo de su subscripción al Blanco y Negro. Dándole un afectuoso apretón de manos,

Le saluda su af.^{mo} amigo q. b. s. m.¹.

JAIME SMITH.

Ya está escrita la carta. Voy á echarla al correo.

1. This phrase means, "yours sincerely."

74. TRANSLATION

How many mail¹ deliveries are there a² day? — Two. The letter-carrier comes at ten o'clock in the morning and at two o'clock in the afternoon. He has just come. — Has he brought something¹ for me? — Yes, sir.

Here is³ a letter. — Many thanks. Madam, it is from Mr. Parker. He says that he has passed his examinations. — I am glad. — Also he sends to you best wishes⁴ and says that he intends to return to Spain next summer⁵. — Thanks. Tell him when you write⁶ that we shall be glad to see⁷ him again⁷. — I shall do it with much pleasure. I am going to answer him immediately. Do you wish to do me the favor of lending¹ me two sheets¹ of writing-paper? — Yes indeed. Do you not wish anything⁸ else⁸? — No, thanks. I have envelopes, blotting-paper and a pen. What day of the month is it? — It is the second. — Thanks.

MADRID, June 2, 1909.

MR. JOHN PARKER,

DEAR¹ FRIEND: — I have had great pleasure in receiving your esteemed letter. In the first place⁹, receive my congratulations¹ for¹⁰ the good success¹ which you have obtained¹ in your examinations. Although I have been here a month, I have not had time to write to you. In the morning I work at the National Library where I am copying¹¹ some manuscripts of the fifteenth century¹². Besides, I am taking¹³ three courses at the University of Madrid. I have two classes a² day. I like Spanish life very much and shortly I hope to know thoroughly everything which Madrid contains¹⁴. Last Monday I visited the Royal stables and I am going to the Prado Gallery this afternoon. I shall take great pleasure in sending you the receipt of your subscription to the Blanco y Negro, and I shall send

you registered the books which you have requested. I bought them this morning in a second-hand bookshop. Mrs. García says that she will be very glad to see you when you return⁶ to Madrid.

Yours sincerely,

JAMES SMITH.

Now the letter is written. I am going to mail it. — Do you wish a stamp¹⁷? — Thanks. I have one of fifteen centimes in my wallet¹. — But Mr. Parker is at New York, is he not? — Yes, madam. — Well, stamps¹⁵ for abroad¹⁶ cost twenty-five centimes for letters and ten centimes for post-cards. — That is so. I shall buy one of twenty-five centimes at a tobacco store when I go⁶ out.

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|----------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. See vocab. | 2. <i>al</i> . | 3. <i>tiene Vd.</i> | 4. <i>afectuosos</i> |
| <i>recuerdos.</i> | 5. <i>el verano próximo.</i> | 6. Pres. subj. | 7. Use |
| <i>volver á</i> with infinitive. | 8. <i>otra cosa.</i> | 9. <i>En primer</i> | |
| <i>lugar.</i> | 10. <i>por.</i> | 11. <i>estoy copiando.</i> | 12. <i>siglo</i> (m.) |
| <i>quince.</i> | 13. <i>curso.</i> | 14. See Lesson VII. | 15. Def. |
| article. | 16. See Lesson XVI. | | |

LESSON XX

75. UNA LECCIÓN DE ESPAÑOL^u

(*Llaman á la puerta.*) ¡Adelante! — Señor, acaba de llegar un caballero que pregunta por Vd. Es un señor moreno con pelo negro y bigote. — ¿Dónde está? — Le conduje á la sala donde está esperando contestación. — Pues bien, dígame que haga el favor de pasar á mi

cuarto. Será un amigo mío que me da lecciones de español.

Buenos días, señor. Siento mucho haber faltado á la cita de anoche, pero estaba muy constipado. — ¿Está Vd. mejor? — Sí, un poco. Hoy estoy regular. Á ver lo que ha escrito Vd. El tema está muy bien hecho, como si fuera de un Español. No hay faltas de ortografía. — Vd. se ríe de mí, amigo mío. — No señor, lo digo en serio. Ahora anote Vd. por escrito las frases que le digo. Son algunos modismos que se emplean mucho. Le daré la traducción en inglés y también algunas frases para traducir al castellano.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Tomar las de Villadiego | To take to one's heels |
| 2. Vivir de gorra | To live at other people's expense |
| 3. Estar cansado á más no poder | To be thoroughly tired out |
| 4. Es un hombre de quien hay que huir | He is a man to be avoided |
| 5. Ser muy entendido en . . . | To be very learned in . . . |
| 6. Crecer como la mala hierba | To grow like a weed |
| 7. Hacer novillos | To play truant |
| 8. Si yo fuera que Vd. | If I were you |
| 9. Pasarse sin una cosa | To do without a thing |
| 10. Decir pestes de alguno | To speak ill of some one |
| 11. Dicho se está que . . . | It goes without saying that . . . |
| 12. Cuénteselo Vd. á su abuela | Tell that to the marines |
| 13. Reir como un bobo | To laugh like a fool |
| 14. Dar que reir | To cause to laugh |

76. TRANSLATION

Who is knocking at the door? Come in! — Sir, there is a gentleman who is asking for you. — Thanks. It is probably a friend of mine who gives me Spanish lessons. Tell him to be kind enough to come to my room. Good morning! How are you? — Fairly well. I have a bad cold. That is why¹ I broke the engagement last evening. I had to stay in bed² all day³. — I am very sorry. Are you better? — Yes. This morning I am a little better. — Let's see what you have written. The themes are very well done. There are no mistakes in spelling. — Really⁴? They have cost me a great deal of work⁵. — Yes, my friend, in order to write well, it is necessary to work a great deal. Rome⁶ was not built⁶ in a day. But you write Spanish very well. — You are joking⁵, are you not? — No, sir, I say it seriously. Now write down some phrases in English to translate into Spanish.

1. When I need him, he takes to his heels and I do not see him again.

2. He is a man who always lives at other people's expense.

3. When I returned home, I was thoroughly tired out.

4. I do not wish to see you with⁷ that man. He is a man to be avoided.

5. Do you know that man? He is very learned in this subject⁵.

6. This boy⁵ grows like a weed. When I saw him three years ago, he was much smaller.

7. He prefers to play truant than⁸ to⁸ enter into the classes.

8. If I were you, I would not do it.

9. I cannot do without his book.

10. Do not believe him. He always speaks ill of everybody.

11. I have lost my watch. It goes without saying that I need another.

12. I have never seen her. Tell that to the marines.

13. This boy laughs like a fool.

14. He always makes me laugh with his follies⁵.

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. <i>por eso.</i> | 2. <i>guardar cama.</i> | 3. Def. article. |
| 4. <i>¿Verdad?</i> | 5. See vocab. | 6. <i>No se ganó Zamora</i> |
| (Spanish proverb). | 7. <i>acompañado de.</i> | 8. <i>d.</i> |

LESSON XXI

77. UNA LECCIÓN DE ESPAÑOL, continuación

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Quitarse el sombrero | To take off one's hat |
| Cubrirse | To put on one's hat |
| 2. No tener nada que ponerse | To have nothing to wear |
| 3. Tomar el rábano por las hojas | To misconstrue things |
| 4. Quemarle á uno la sangre | To make one's blood boil |
| 5. No tener nada que ver con . . . | To have nothing to do with . . . |
| 6. Echar de menos | To miss (Feel the absence of) |

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 7. Á quien madruga, Dios le ayuda | Heaven helps the early riser |
| 8. Á mal tiempo, buena cara | Smile at adversity |
| 9. Dar á uno plenos poderes | To give carte blanche to some one |
| 10. No hay miel sin hiel | There is a fly in every ointment |
| 11. Echar sapos y culebras por la boca | To spit fire |
| 12. Tomar á campo travieso | To take a short cut |
| 13. Á buen hambre, no hay pan duro | Hunger is the best sauce |
| 14. Hacerse el sueco | To pretend not to understand |
| 15. Coger una turca | To get drunk |

Ahora he terminado el tema. — ¿Me permite Vd. que lleve yo este libro á casa? — Sí, señor. Lléveselo Vd. — Muchas gracias. No tardaré mucho en devolvérselo. Quiero solamente hojearlo. Yo apuesto ciento por uno que Vd. no adivina lo que pienso hacer mañana. Habrá una buena corrida de toros y le invito á Vd. á ir conmigo. Como Vd. sabe, soy muy aficionado á los toros y todos los buenos espadas de España van á torear. — Iré con mucho gusto. Adonde fueres haz lo que vieres¹, ¿no es verdad? — Es cierto. Así llega uno á conocer á fondo un país.

1. Spanish proverb: When you are at Rome, do as they do at Rome.

78. TRANSLATION

1. Do not take off your¹ hat. Put on your hat.
2. The poor man has nothing to wear.

3. Never have I seen a man like that one². He always misconstrues things.

4. The tailor³ makes my¹ blood boil. He has not brought me my suit.

5. That has nothing to do with what I am saying.

6. Why did you not come? I have missed you.

7. I have said to you many times³ that Heaven helps the early riser. — Yes, it is true, but I do not like to get up early⁴.

8. Do not grieve³ so much. Smile at adversity.

9. I give you *carte blanche*. You can do whatever you wish.

✓ 10. Did you have a good time³ last evening? — Yes, but there is a fly in every ointment. On leaving⁵ I caught a cold³ which annoys³ me still.

11. That man is very coarse³. He always spits fire when he talks.

12. Have you taken a short cut? Yes. I was in a hurry³.

13. How can you eat that meat? I do not like it. — Do you not know that hunger is the best sauce?

14. He hears³ us very well but he pretends not to understand.

15. He got drunk last evening. This morning he has a headache.

Now I have finished the theme. I do not wish to work any² more. I am tired out. — Do you wish to lend me this novel of Pérez Galdós which has just been published⁶? — Yes, sir, take it. I have read it already.

— Many thanks. I shall not be long in returning it to you. I bet a hundred to one that you do not guess what I intend to do this afternoon. There is a good bull-fight and I invite you to go with me. — I shall go with much pleasure. Will Fuentes fight? — No, sir, Fuentes has^s retired^s, but the bull-fighters are good. — Have you tickets? — Yes. Let us take a cab. Here comes one. Get in! Driver, to the Bull Ring^s.

1. Def. article with indirect object of person. 2. Omit.
 3. See vocab. 4. See Lesson I. 5. *al salir*. 6. See Lesson IV.
 7. *matará*. Precedes noun. 8. *se ha cortado la coleta*. (The *coleta* or little queue of hair worn by bull-fighters is cut off when they retire.)

LESSON XXII

79. ATENTADO CONTRA LOS REYES DE ESPAÑA

LA BOMBA ANARQUISTA

EL IMPARCIAL DE MADRID,

Viernes, 1^o de junio de 1906.

La boda de nuestro rey Alfonso ha sido manchada con sangre. Todo era júbilo, todo era alegría; jamás un pueblo se había compenetrado tanto con su monarca. El cielo lucía espléndido; inundaban el ambiente oleadas de luz. Millares de personas aclamaban á los jóvenes reyes. Eugenia Victoria, nuestra reina, saludaba gentilmente con la enguantada mano.

El desfile de la comitiva, suntuosa como nunca, llegaba ya felizmente á su término. Los regios desposados estaban cerca del Palacio. De pronto la tragedia

aparece, terrible y brusca, sembrando el espanto y la muerte. Una mano criminal, arrojando una bomba, causa numerosas víctimas. Hay muchos muertos, hay muchos heridos.

En medio de la terrible confusión, el rey baja de su carroza, sosteniendo en sus brazos á su esposa. Alfonso XIII ofrece á los ojos de la muchedumbre atónita una insuperable muestra del valor de la raza. Él es quien, en medio de la tragedia, aconseja á todos entereza y calma.

En el momento en que ocurrió la explosión, el rey Don Alfonso XIII y la reina Doña Victoria saludaban por ambas ventanillas de la carroza al público que los aclamaba. Habíase detenido el coche de los reyes breves momentos delante del Ayuntamiento, y reanudado el desfile del cortejo, los reyes cambiaban entre sí breves palabras en que sin duda se expresaba el regocijo de los jóvenes esposos.

De repente sonó una violenta detonación. La carroza real se conmovió violentamente. Sus recios cristales saltaron rotos en mil pedazos. Don Alfonso tranquilizó á los que le rodeaban. Se había dado nuestro rey cuenta exacta de lo ocurrido. Veía en torno suyo la muerte. Desde algún balcón habían arrojado una bomba; acaso otras bombas iban á ser lanzadas. El rey impuso la serenidad con su actitud.

80. TRANSLATION

The marriage of king¹ Alphonso Thirteenth took² place² the thirty-first³ of May, 1906⁴. The procession

had just passed through the Puerta del Sol and had entered the Calle Mayor. Thousands of persons were applauding the royal newly-married couple. The carriage of the king had stopped a few moments before the City Hall and the queen was saluting the people who were applauding her. Suddenly a violent report resounded and the people began to shout⁵: "They have killed⁵ the king and the queen." A criminal hand had thrown from a balcony a bomb at the carriage of the king and queen. Perhaps other bombs were going to be thrown. The window-panes of the carriage were broken in a thousand pieces. The king saw death about him. He saw the dead and wounded of his escort. He realized exactly what had happened. In the midst of the confusion, he thought first of⁶ the queen. He got out of his carriage, carrying her in his arms. Then he counseled fortitude and calm to those who surrounded him. The king and queen got into another carriage and they were not long in arriving at the Palace. Don Alphonso offered to the astonished multitude an example of the bravery of the race.

1. Def. article. 2. *se celebró*. 3. Cardinal number.
4. Supply *de*. 5. See vocab. 6. *en*.

LESSON XXIII

81. EL VIERNES SANTO EN SEVILLA

EL IMPARCIAL DE MADRID,
el 14 de abril de 1906.

Durante toda la tarde ha habido una animación extraordinaria, mayor si cabe que la de ayer. Desde primera hora empezaron á llenarse las calles que habían de recorrer las cofradías, sobre todo la plaza de San Francisco, donde se halla la tribuna regia. Á las cinco hacíaase imposible circular por la carrera, que se hallaba toda atestada. Las cofradías esperaban que llegase el rey para empezar á desfilar, ocupando la Calle de las Sierpes. Cerca de las seis salió el rey de Palacio con los infantes, marchando precedidos del séquito palatino y escoltados por los jefes de Palacio, y una compañía de alabarderos.

Abrióles paso la policía poco menos que por fuerza y llegaron á la plaza de San Francisco entre constantes aplausos. Por el centro del Ayuntamiento, salieron á la tribuna, siendo acogidas las reales personas con una salva de aplausos por el inmenso gentío que se estrujaba materialmente en la anchurosa plaza. Despedada trabajosamente la carrera, empezó el desfile de cofradías. Éste resultó brillantísimo, superando si esto es posible, á los de los días anteriores.

Cuando se hizo de noche, la grandiosidad del espectáculo aumentó, pues la plaza fulguraba con la luz de las imágenes, haciendo resaltar el brillo del oro, de la

plata y de las piedras preciosas. Sobre las músicas frecuentemente sobresalían los cantos de las saetas, habiendo veces en que la poética melancolía de las mismas y su unción religiosa eran tales, que el público obligaba á callar á las músicas para oír las saetas mejor.

Desde las seis hasta las nueve de la noche estuvo el rey presenciando el desfile. Después se retiró á pie con los infantes, siendo objeto durante el trayecto de una ovación estruendosa.

82. TRANSLATION

How lucky we are¹ to² be to-day in Seville! — Yes, the procession⁷ is worth seeing³. The king and the queen have come from Madrid in order to see it. The streets which the brotherhoods have to traverse are packed with² people. It is not possible to move about. Why does not the procession come? — The brotherhoods are waiting for the king to arrive. — At what time will he come out of the Palace? — At six o'clock. — Then he will not be long in arriving. Here he comes with the infantes, escorted by a company of halbardiers. The police cannot make way for him. The royal persons are received with a volley of applause. Now the king and queen come out to the royal stand. — Where is it? I do not see it. — In the square near⁴ the City Hall. Now the procession of brotherhoods begins. The police have cleared the course with difficulty. The procession is most brilliant. — Yes, and the light of the images with their precious stones increases the splendor of the spectacle. I like⁵ the hymns very

much. — Yes, I do too⁶. The people have obliged the bands to be silent in order to hear the hymns better.

For three hours the king and queen have been witnessing the procession. Now they go down from the stand and retire on foot, preceded by the palace escort. The police have to make way for them by force. During all the course, the king has been the object of a noisy ovation. The procession has surpassed, if that is possible, those of the preceding days.

1. What luck (*suerte*) we have.
2. *de*.
3. See Lesson X.
4. *cerca de*.
5. Use impersonal *gustar*.
6. *Á mí también*.
7. *procesión*, f.

LESSON XXIV

83. VIOLENTO TERREMOTO EN SAN FRANCISCO DE CALIFORNIA

EL IMPARCIAL DE MADRID,
Jueves, 19 de abril de 1906.

Se han recibido nuevos detalles referentes al desastre de San Francisco, que precisan la hora y circunstancias de la catástrofe, confirman la magnitud de ésta, y añaden más horrores á los primeramente conocidos.

La primera sacudida experimentóse á las cinco de la mañana. La población fué, pues, sorprendida durante el descanso, pero los efectos fueron tales y el estrépito de los hundimientos tan grandes, que los habitantes,

presa de terrible pánico, se lanzaron desnudos á las calles, huyendo despavoridos en todas direcciones para librarse de ser sepultados bajo las ruinas de los edificios que por todas partes crujían y se desvencijaban.

Á las ocho y quince minutos una nueva y formidable sacudida aumentó el pavor de las gentes, que ya no sabían á donde escapar, pues hasta el suelo se abría por varios sitios, formándose grietas enormes. Un violento incendio ha añadido sus horrores á los del terremoto. Rota la cañería del gas, escapóse el fluido é inflamóse éste, estallando el fuego por muchos sitios á la vez y con violencia suma.

Las escenas de horror que con todo esto se han producido son indescriptibles. Á cada momento se hundien con formidable estrépito manzanas enteras de casas, y las llamas asoman por todas partes. Los ayes de las víctimas, los alaridos de los que piden socorro, los gritos de los fugitivos, el fragor de los hundimientos, forman un cuadro de desolación y desdicha. Los muertos ascienden á muchos centenares, los heridos pasan de un millar. Las pérdidas son incalculables.

84. TRANSLATION

Have you bought a¹ newspaper this morning? — Yes, I bought one in the Puerta del Sol, but I have not had time to² read it. Let's³ see³ the foreign news⁴. Here is a despatch⁴ from New York. How terrible⁵! There has been a violent earthquake at San Francisco. The first quake was felt at five o'clock in the morning. The inhabitants, a prey to terrible panic, rushed un-

dressed to the streets and fled in all directions. Imagine⁴ the panic! Whole blocks of houses collapsed and many persons remained⁶ buried under the ruins. The new details which have been received concerning the disaster confirm its magnitude. A new and terrible quake at quarter past eight increased the fear of the people. The gas-pipes being broken, a terrible fire burst forth in many places at the same time which increased the magnitude of the catastrophe. Now the beautiful city of San Francisco forms a picture of desolation and misfortune. Everywhere are heard⁷ the laments of the victims, the cries of the fugitives and the crash of the buildings which creak and fall to pieces. The firemen⁴ can do nothing with⁸ the fire. The fire-engines⁴ do not work⁹ through lack¹⁰ of water⁴. In various places, the ground has opened, forming enormous crevices. The losses amount to millions⁴ of dollars⁴ and the wounded exceed a thousand.

1. *algún.* 2. *para.* 3. *Vamos á ver.* 4. See vocab.
 5. *¡Qué horror!* 6. Use *quedar.* 7. *se oyen.* 8. *contra.*
 9. *funcionan.* 10. *por falta.*

LESSON XXV

85. THE FESTIVALS

It is customary among the Spaniards to celebrate the Saint's day of their baptismal name rather¹ than¹ their birthday. On² these days, they receive the visits of their friends. In Holy Week³ are celebrated⁴ in all

the churches the divine services with great solemnity and immense attendance. Is especially interesting the ceremony of the Feet-Washing in the⁵ Palace on³ Holy Thursday after the services, in which the king serves dinner³ and washes the feet of⁶ a⁶ certain number of beggars. Also is interesting the procession of Good Friday³ in the afternoon. Everybody, including the king, goes on foot on² these days. Holy Week³ in Seville enjoys great⁷ renown. The festival of Easter commemorates the resurrection of Our Lord Jesus Christ.

The month of May includes the two festivals characteristic of Madrid, the Second⁸ of May and the Patron Saint of Madrid. The Second of May is the national⁹ holiday in Spain. It commemorates the heroic⁸ defense which the Spaniards made against the French in the year 1808¹⁰. The day of Saint Isidore (the fifteenth of May), is a festival typical and characteristic of¹¹ Old¹² Madrid. On² the banks of the Manzanares rises the poor hermitage of Saint Isidore, and there is perpetuated⁴ a pilgrimage animated and picturesque. The festival of Saint James, the Patron Saint of Spain, is celebrated⁴ the twenty-fifth of July in all the cities and villages of Spain.

On² Christmas is commemorated⁴ the birth of the Saviour. On² Christmas Eve³, no one works, and everybody eats sea-bream and nut-cake. The custom of the Christmas tree is scarcely known in Spain. The acquaintances and relatives exchange presents, and the Christmas present¹³ is given⁴ in money to the servants.

On² these days greetings¹³ are exchanged⁴, as for example, Merry Christmas. Happy New Year.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. <i>más bien que.</i> | 2. <i>en.</i> | 3. Def. article. | 4. Reflexive. |
| 5. Omit. | 6. <i>d.</i> | 7. <i>mucha.</i> | 8. Cardinal number. |
| 9. Follows noun. | 10. Supply <i>de.</i> | 11. <i>del.</i> | 12. <i>Antiguo.</i> |
| 13. Follows verb. | | | |

All important words in this and the following exercises will be found in the English-Spanish Vocabulary.

LESSON XXVI

86. A LETTER FROM SEVILLE

SEVILLE, December 18, 1909.

MY DEAR FRIEND: — I have been¹ at Seville a week and I have had great pleasure in studying² thoroughly the artistic³ monuments of this beautiful city. It is one of the most interesting which I have seen in Spain. Many houses preserve still the perfect Moorish³ type and have an inner³ courtyard, adorned with flowers and fountains, and separated from the street by a marble vestibule. These courtyards are the meeting-places in summer⁴ and increase greatly the beauty of the city. Some of the streets are so narrow that scarcely can a cab pass about in them. The Cathedral is a masterpiece of the Gothic³ style and is the most beautiful³ building in⁵ the city. It is necessary to see it in order to appreciate it well. It contains thirty-seven chapels, in many of which⁶ there are very famous⁸.

pictures. In the chapel of the Baptistry is found⁷ the celebrated picture of Saint Anthony, in my opinion, the most beautiful of all⁸ which⁸ came⁸ from the brush of Murillo. In the Royal⁸ Chapel are buried Alphonso the Wise and his mother Beatrice.

My trip through Spain now is coming⁹ to its end. Two weeks from to-day I shall embark at Gibraltar. I wish you a Happy New Year. With best wishes¹⁰,

Very truly yours¹¹,

JAMES SMITH.

1. Use *hacer* with present tense. 2. Infinitive. 3. Follows noun. 4. Def. article. 5. *de*. 6. *las cuales*. 7. *se encuentra*. 8. *cuantos salieron*. 9. *llega*. 10. *Salúdndole afectuosamente*. 11. *Me ofrezco de Vd.*

Suyo af.^{mo} y S. S. q. b. s. m.

LESSON XXVII

87. THE HISTORY OF MADRID

The chroniclers tell us that Madrid was formerly a Roman¹ town, but it did not succeed in² having³ its³ own¹ page in the history of Spain until the year 1085, the date of the reconquest. The fields of Castile were the² scene of frequent political¹ disturbances which did not allow its monarchs⁴ to have a fixed¹ residence. In the year 1561, Philip the Second moved his court to Madrid, and in his reign many buildings⁵ were constructed⁶ and many new¹ streets⁵ were opened⁶.

In the first years of the reign of Philip the Third, took

place at Madrid a literary¹ event of great importance, the publication of Don Quixote. The book was printed⁶ in 1604, and it is believed that it appeared at the end of January, 1605⁷. Madrid⁸ of the seventeenth⁹ century, with its love¹⁰ for¹¹ poetry¹², the theater and the fine arts, with that veil of romanticism which envelops it, inspires general sympathy to artists¹² and to writers¹².

King¹² Charles the Third is the real restorer of Madrid in the eighteenth⁹ century. He began the Picture Gallery, destined originally for¹¹ Natural Sciences; he erected monumental¹ fountains and founded academies, museums and colleges. He established the Botanical Garden and reorganized the police, the lighting and paving of the city. From the useful reforms which he planned and executed begin¹³ many improvements which had complete realization in the nineteenth⁹ century.

1. Follows noun. 2. Omit. 3. Infinitive. 4. Personal accusative. 5. Follows verb. 6. Reflexive. 7. Supply *de*. 8. Supply *el*. 9. Cardinal number. Follows noun. 10. *afición*. 11. *a*. 12. Def. article. 13. *parten*.

LESSON XXVIII

88. CERVANTES AND DON QUIXOTE

Cervantes was born at Alcalá de Henares in October, 1547¹. In 1571 he took part in the memorable battle of

Lepanto and when he was fighting in the thick of the combat, he was wounded twice in the chest and lost his² left³ hand. Recovered from his wounds, he left⁴ Naples the twenty-sixth⁵ of September, 1575¹ for Spain, but the galley was captured by a fleet of Barbary³ pirates and he began the sad life of his captivity which lasted five years.

Quixote⁶ was published⁸ at Madrid at the beginning of the year 1605. I do not need to recall to you the argument of this famous book. It is a universal³ book, as much so, at least, as the works of Shakespeare. It has been translated⁸ into⁹ all languages², and in all the countries of the world the name of Cervantes is¹⁰ loved and respected. Fallen in pieces is the work⁷ which Cortés traced with his sword in the New World, but the work of the one-handed soldier of Lepanto is ever living and productive.

In order to get from Quixote⁶ all¹¹ that¹¹ there is in it, it is necessary to read it with attention and with deep³ reflection. The most glorious³ monument of Spanish literature² is the Quixote of Cervantes. In Spain it may well be said¹² that there is not a single notable³ writer of all¹³ those¹³ who¹³ lived after Cervantes who does not show¹⁴ in his works the influence of the immortal author of Don Quixote. As an English critic has said¹⁵: "Time² has not withered its freshness and posterity² considers it as a masterpiece in humorous fancy, in profound³ observation and in unexcelled³ invention. It does not belong to Spain exclusively, although no one can deprive her of the glory of having¹⁶

produced it. Cervantes is a¹⁷ citizen of the universe, a¹⁷ man of all ages² and of all countries²."

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Supply <i>de</i> . | 2. Def. article. | 3. Follows noun. |
| 4. <i>salí de</i> . | 5. Cardinal number. | 6. Masc. def. article. |
| 7. Use <i>obra</i> . | 8. Reflexive. | 9. <i>en</i> . |
| 11. <i>cuento</i> . | 12. <i>bien puede decirse</i> . | 13. <i>cuantos</i> . |
| 14. Pres. subj. | 15. Precedes subject. | 16. Infinitive. |
| 17. Omit. | | |

LESSON XXIX

80. LOPE DE VEGA AND THE NATIONAL HISTORICAL DRAMA¹

In Spain the national historical drama was started by Cueva and Cervantes, but they did not realize completely the conversion of epic² poetry³ to⁴ dramatic² poetry. This magnificent transformation is due⁵ to Lope de Vega. The French have not a drama of national² subject. In the time of the Renaissance, the primitive² epics were forgotten⁶; on the contrary, in Spain the epic² legend was preserved⁶ by the theater in the seventeenth⁷ century. For that reason⁸, the literary² history of Spain has been more logical in its development than that⁹ of France. In England, Shakespeare occupies the same position in the development of the epic legend as¹⁰ Lope de Vega in Spain. The former took¹¹ the arguments of many of his dramas from the chronicles, but his successors did not follow the path which he had traced.

The history of his native land ardently inspired Lope,

and he never misses the opportunities which present themselves to him to¹² perpetuate the fame and the honor of his nation¹³ and to¹² paint with the most brilliant colors the deeds of the Spanish heroes.

In all the plays of Lope, there is action. No one can be compared⁶ with him in the variety of incidents. It seems that he had an inexhaustible² store of resources to¹² interest the public¹⁴. It is enough to read a few comedies of Lope de Vega to¹⁵ know thoroughly the life and the manners of the Spanish nation at the beginning of the seventeenth century.

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| 1. drama | historical | national. | 2. Follows | noun. |
| 3. Def. article. | 4. <i>en</i> . | 5. <i>se debe</i> . | 6. Reflexive. | |
| 7. Cardinal number. | Follows noun. | 8. <i>por eso</i> . | 9. <i>la</i> | |
| 10. <i>que</i> . | 11. <i>sacó</i> . | 12. <i>de</i> . | 13. <i>nación</i> . | 14. Personal |
| accusative. | 15. <i>para</i> . | | | |

LESSON XXX

90. THE NOVELS OF PÉREZ GALDÓS

Pérez Galdós was born at¹ Las Palmas (Canary Islands) in 1845. He came to Madrid in 1863 where he studied Law and experienced the hard apprenticeship of journalism³. After the publication of "The Fount of Gold" in 1870, he conceived the idea of writing⁴ his "National⁵ Episodes," in which⁶ he aspired to collect the most notable⁵ occurrences of a most important period of the past⁵ century, and to awaken a³ love for⁷ the novel which had declined in

Spain. He has written the modern national epic poem⁸ in the² form of a² novel which has as⁹ a⁹ starting-point the War of Independence³ and the twenty years following of civil⁵ strife. Encouraged by the sympathy¹⁰ of the public, Pérez Galdós continued publishing other novels. In the year 1876, he published "Doña Perfecta," his best-known⁵ novel, and in 1878, "The Family of León Roch," in three volumes.

Galdós is before all a creator, and for this reason¹¹ his great art triumphs over¹² all hostile criticisms³. His novels contain persons who exist and inspire us as if they were¹³ real¹⁴. He is the Spanish⁵ Balzac, the storehouse of human⁵ documents. Many of his novels have been translated¹⁵ into¹⁶ English, into German and into French, and their author is numbered¹⁵ to-day among the first Spanish novelists. He is a minute⁵ observer of contemporary⁵ life³, combining realism³ with the most poetic⁵ imagination. Wherever Spanish is spoken¹⁷, are known the novels of Pérez Galdós in whom many see the regenerator¹⁸ of the Spanish novel.

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. <i>en</i> . | 2. Omit. | 3. Def. article. | 4. Infinitive. |
| 5. Follows noun. | 6. <i>los que</i> . | 7. <i>d</i> . | 8. poem epic national modern. |
| 9. <i>por</i> . | 10. Plur. | 11. <i>por eso</i> . | 12. <i>de</i> . |
| 13. Imperf. subj. of <i>ser</i> . | 14. <i>reales</i> . | 15. Reflexive. | 16. <i>al</i> . |
| 17. <i>Dondequiera que se hable español</i> . | 18. Personal accu- | | |
- sative.

VOCABULARIES

SPANISH-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

ie, i, or ue, in parenthesis, indicate that the verb is radical-changing.

A

á, to, at, on; **á que**, until.

abajo, down-stairs.

abril, *m.*, April.

abrir, to open; **abrir paso á alguno**, to make way for one; **abrirse**, to open.

abuela, *f.*, grandmother.

acabar, to finish, complete; **acabar de** *with inf.*, to have just.

acaso, perhaps.

acera, *f.*, pavement, sidewalk; **por la acera**, along the sidewalk; **la acera de la izquierda**, the left-hand sidewalk.

acercarse, (**á**), to approach.

acierto, *m.*, skill.

aclamar, to applaud.

acoger, to receive.

acomodador, *m.*, attendant, usher.

acompañar, to accompany.

aconsejar, to counsel.

acordarse (**ue**), (**de**), to remember.

acostarse (**ue**), to go to bed.

acostumbrado **-a**, (**á**), accustomed.

actitud, *f.*, attitude, behavior.

acto, *m.*, act.

actor, *m.*, actor; *pl.*, actors and actresses; **el primer actor**, the leading man.

actriz, *f.*, actress.

adelante, forward, come in!

además, besides, in addition; **además de**, in addition to.

adiós, good-by.

adivinar, to guess.

adquirir (**ie**), to get, buy.

aduana, *f.*, custom-house.

afectuoso **-a**, affectionate.

afeitarse, to shave (one's self).

aficionado **-a**, (**á**), to be fond of; **aficionado á los toros**, fond of bull-fighting.

af.^{mo} = **afectísimo**, devoted.

agotado **-a**, exhausted, out of print.

agradable, agreeable, pleasant.

agua, *f.*, water.

aguardar, to wait, wait for.
ahora, now; **por ahora**, for the present.
alabardero, *m.*, halberdier.
alarido, *m.*, shout.
albaricoque, *m.*, apricot.
alcachofa, *f.*, artichoke.
Alcalá de Henares, town in New Castile 21 miles from Madrid.
alegrarse, (*de*), to be glad (*of*).
alegría, *f.*, joy.
Alfonso, *m.*, Alphonso.
algo, something, anything, somewhat; **algo más de**, a little more.
algun(o) -a, some, any, a, an; some one; *pl.*, some, a few.
Alhambra, *f.*, Alhambra (*Moorish palace at Granada*).
aligerar, to hurry.
almorzar (*ue*), to lunch; **¿a qué hora se almuerza?** at what time is luncheon served?
almuerzo, *m.*, luncheon; **el almuerzo está en la mesa**, luncheon is served.
alternar, to alternate.
alumno, *m.*, pupil, scholar.
allí, there.
ambiente, *m.*, air.
ambos -as, both.

americana, *f.*, (sack) coat.
amigo, *m.*, friend; **un amigo mío**, a friend of mine.
amor, *m.*, love; **por el amor de Dios**, in God's name.
anarquista, *m. and adj.*, anarchist.
anchuroso -a, wide, spacious.
andaluz -uza, Andalusian.
andén, *m.*, railway platform.
animación, *f.*, animation.
anoche, last night.
anotar, to note; **anotar por escrito**, to write down.
anterior, former, preceding.
antes, before, formerly; **antes de**, before; **cuanto antes**, immediately.
Antonio, *m.*, Anthony.
añadir, to add.
año, *m.*, year; **el año pasado**, last year; **el año próximo**, next year.
apagar, to quench.
aparecer, to appear.
aparte, extra.
aplaudir, to applaud.
aplausos, *m.*, applause.
apostar (*ue*), to bet, wager; **apostar ciento por uno**, to bet a hundred to one.
apreciable, esteemed.
apretón, *m.*, pressure; **apretón de manos**, hand-shake.
aprobado -a, approved, passed.

aprovecharse, (de), to profit (by).

aproximadamente, approximately.

apurarse, to worry, fret.

aquel, aquella, that; **aquél, aquélla,** that one.

aquí, here; por aquí, this way; **aquí tiene Vd.,** here is (*in offering something*).

armario, m., wardrobe, closet.

armería, f., armory.

arreglado -a, ready, fixed.

arrojar, to throw.

artículo, m., article; **artículos de viaje,** travelers' supplies.

asado -a, roasted; **carne bien asada,** meat well done; **carne poco asada,** rare meat.

ascender (ie), to amount.

asearse, to fix one's self up.

asegurar, to assure; **asegurar que no,** to assure not.

asesinar, to assassinate, murder.

así, so, thus, in that way.

asiento, m., seat.

asignatura, f., course (*of study*).

asomar, to appear, peep out.

asombroso -a, wonderful.

aspecto, m., appearance, aspect.

asunto, m., subject.

atentado, m., attack.

atestado -a, (de), packed (with).

atónito -a, astonished.

atrasar, to run slow, lose time (*of a watch*).

atravesar, to cross.

augmentar, to increase.

aún, yet, still.

aunque, although.

autor, m., author.

aviso, m., signal.

ayer, yesterday.

ayes, m. pl., laments.

ayudar, to help.

Ayuntamiento, m., City Hall.

B

bailar, to dance.

bajar, to go down, descend, get out (*of carriage or train*), alight, bring down, carry down, lower.

bajo -a, low; gente baja, lower classes.

bajo, under, beneath.

balcón, m., balcony.

baño, m., bath.

barato -a, cheap.

báscula, f., scales.

bastante, enough, sufficient.

baúl, m., trunk.

beber, to drink.

bebida, f., drink.

biblioteca, *f.*, library.
bien, well; **muy bien**, very well, all right; **bien de salud**, in good health.
bigote, *m.*, mustache.
billete, *m.*, ticket; bank-note.
blanco -*a*, white.
Blanco y Negro, *m.*, "White and Black" (*Spanish weekly*).
bobo, *m.*, fool.
boca, *f.*, mouth.
bochorno, *m.*, sultry weather; **hace bochorno**, it is sultry.
boda, *f.*, marriage.
bolsillo, *m.*, pocket.
bomba, *f.*, bomb.
bondad, *f.*, kindness; **tenga Vd. la bondad de**, be kind enough to.
bonito -*a*, pretty.
borracho, *m.*, drunkard.
botella, *f.*, bottle.
brazo, *m.*, arm.
breve, short; *pl.*, a few.
brillantísimo -*a*, most brilliant.
brillo, *m.*, brilliancy, splendor.
broma, *f.*, jest.
brusco -*a*, rude.
buen(o) -*a*, good, well; ¡**bueno!** very well, all right!
butaca, *f.*, orchestra chair.

C

caballeriza, *f.*, stable.
caballero, *m.*, sir, gentleman.
caballo, *m.*, horse.
caber, to be able to contain; **mayor si cabe**, greater if possible.
cabeza, *f.*, head.
cada, each, every.
caer, to fall, fall to one's lot; **no me ha caído el gordo**, I have not won the first prize.
café, *m.*, café, restaurant.
café, *m.*, coffee; **café solo**, black coffee.
caja, *f.*, box; cashier's office.
cajón, *m.*, drawer.
calderilla, *f.*, copper money.
Calderón de la Barca, **Pedro** (1600-1681), Spanish dramatist.
caliente, warm.
calma, *f.*, calm, composure.
calor, *m.*, heat; **hace calor**, it is warm.
callar, to be silent.
calle, *f.*, street; **Calle de Seine**, rue de Seine (*in Paris*); **Calle Mayor**, street in Madrid; **Calle de Alcalá**, street in Madrid; **Calle de las Sierpes**, street in Seville.
camarero, *m.*, waiter.

- cambiar**, to change, exchange.
camisa, *f.*, shirt.
campanilla, *f.*, bell.
campo, *m.*, country, field.
cansado -a, tired.
cántaro, *m.*, pitcher; **llover á cántaros**, to pour.
canto, *m.*, song, singing, chant.
cañería, *f.*, pipe; **cañería del gas**, gas-pipes.
cara, *f.*, face.
Carlos, Charles.
carne, *f.*, meat.
caro -a, dear.
carrera, *f.*, course, drive from one place to another; **por una carrera**, by the drive.
Carrera de San Jerónimo, street in Madrid.
carroza, *f.*, carriage.
carta, *f.*, letter.
cartel, *m.*, (theatrical) bill.
cartero, *m.*, letter-carrier.
casa, *f.*, house; **casa de huéspedes**, boarding-house; **á casa, en casa**, home; **estar en casa**, to be at home.
casi, almost, nearly.
castellano -a, Castilian, Spanish.
catástrofe, *f.*, catastrophe.
catedrático, *m.*, professor (*in a university*).
causar, to cause.
cebolla, *f.*, onion.
centenar, *m.*, hundred.
céntimo, *m.*, centime. (*The one hundredth part of a peseta or franc, or one fifth of a cent.*)
centro, *m.*, center.
ceñido -a, narrow waisted.
cepillito, *m.*, little brush; **cepillito de dientes**, tooth-brush.
cepillo, *m.*, brush; **cepillo de cabeza**, hair-brush; **cepillo de uñas**, nail-brush.
cerca de, near, about; **cerca de las seis**, about six o'clock.
cereza, *f.*, cherry.
cerilla, *f.*, match, taper.
cerrar (ie), to close, shut; **cerrarse**, to close, be shut.
certificado -a, registered.
cerveza, *f.*, beer; **cerveza obscura**, dark beer.
ciego -a, blind; (*subst.*) *m.*, blind man; **ciego de**, blind with.
cielo, *m.*, sky.
ciencia, *f.*, science.
cient, **ciento**, (one) hundred.
cierto -a, sure, certain.
cigarrillo, *m.*, cigarette.
cinco, five; **á las cinco**, at five o'clock.
cincuenta, fifty.
circulación, *f.*, circulation, traffic.

- circular**, to move about.
circunstancia, *f.*, circumstance.
ciruela, *f.*, plum.
cita, *f.*, appointment, engagement.
ciudad, *f.*, city.
claro -*a*, clear.
clase, *f.*, class, kind.
clásico -*a*, classic.
clima, *m.*, climate.
cocina, *f.*, cooking.
coche, *m.*, cab, carriage;
 coche de gala, state carriage.
cochero, *m.*, driver.
codear, to elbow, jostle.
cofradía, *f.*, brotherhood.
coger, to catch.
col, *f.*, cabbage.
colección, *f.*, collection.
coleta, *f.*, braid of hair (*of a bull-fighter*).
colgar (*ue*), to hang.
colocar, to place.
colorido, *m.*, coloring; ¡qué colorido tan asombroso! what wonderful coloring!
comedia, *f.*, comedy, play.
comedor, *m.*, dining-room.
comenzar (*ie*), to begin, commence.
comer, to eat, dine; **comerse**, to consume, eat up; **se come bien**, the table is good.
comitiva, *f.*, escort.
cómo, how.
como, as, since.
cómoda, *f.*, bureau.
cómodamente, comfortably.
compañero, *m.*, companion;
 compañero de clase, classmate; **compañero de viaje**, traveling companion.
compañía, *f.*, company.
compenetrarse, to intermix.
completo -*a*, complete.
componer, to fix.
compra, *f.*, purchase; **ir de compras**, to go shopping.
comprar, to buy.
comprender, to understand.
con, with.
concebir (*i*), to conceive, understand.
conde, *m.*, count.
conducir, to conduct.
conferencia, *f.*, lecture.
confirmar, to confirm.
confusión, *f.*, confusion.
conmigo, with me.
conmoverse (*ue*), to shake.
conocer, to know, be acquainted with.
conocido -*a*, known, well known; **más conocido**, best known.
conque, so then.
conservar, to keep, preserve; **¡que se conserven tan buenos!** keep well!

constante, constant.
constipado -a: **estar constipado**, to have a cold.
constituir, to constitute.
contaduría, *f.*, box-office; **tomar un billete en contaduría**, to buy a ticket in advance.
contar (ue), to count, number, tell; **¿contando el servicio y la luz?** light and service included?
contener, to contain.
contestación, *f.*, answer, reply.
contestar, to reply, answer.
continuación, *f.*, continuation.
contra, against.
convenir, to suit; **convenido**, agreed.
corbata, *f.*, necktie.
corregir (i), to correct.
correo, *m.*, post, Post Office.
correr, to run.
corrida, *f.*, course; **corrida de toros**, bull-fight.
corte, *f.*, court, capital.
cortejo, *m.*, escort.
cortinilla, *f.*, curtain.
corto -a, short.
cosa, *f.*, thing.
costar (ue), to cost.
costumbre, *f.*, custom, habit.
crecer, to grow.
creer, to believe, think; **¡ya lo creo!** yes indeed. (*Strong affirmation.*)

criada, *f.*, maid (servant).
criminal, criminal.
cristal, *m.*, window-pane.
crujir, to creak.
cuadro, *m.*, picture.
¿cuál? **cuál**, what, which, which one?; **el cual**, **la cual**, *etc.* (*rel.*), who, which.
¿cuándo? when; **¿para cuándo estará?** when will it be done?
cuando, when, whenever;
cuando Vd. quiera, whenever you like.
cuánto -a (*interrog. and exclam.*), how much, how many; **¿a cuántos estamos del mes?** what day of the month is it?; **¿cuánto?** *adv.*, how much?
cuanto -a, as much as, all;
cuanto antes, immediately, as soon as possible.
cuarto -a, quarter.
cuarto, *m.*, room; small sum of money, cent.
cuatro, four; **a las cuatro**, at four o'clock; **son las cuatro menos diez**, it is ten minutes of four.
cucharilla, *f.*, teaspoon.
cuchillo, *m.*, knife.
cuello, *m.*, collar.
cuenta, *f.*, bill, account.
cuento, *m.*, short story.

cuidado, m., care; ¡**cuidado que viene un coche!** look out, here comes a cab!
culebra, f., snake.

Ch

chaqueta, f., jacket.
charlar, to chat, chatter.
chico -a, little, small.
chiste, m., joke; ¡**qué chiste más gracioso!** what a funny joke!
chocolate, m., chocolate.

D

D. = Don, title used with a man's Christian name.
daño, m., hurt, damage; **hacer daño,** to hurt.
dar, to give; strike the hour;
dar una vuelta, to take a walk; **dar con,** to find;
dar á, to face, front upon;
dar un paseo, to take a walk; **dar palmadas,** to clap the hands; **darse cuenta exacta,** to realize exactly; **darse mucho tono,** to put on airs, **no da el sol en ella,** it is not sunny there.
de, of, from.
debajo de, under, beneath;
por debajo de, under.

deber, to owe, must, ought; **debe de ser,** it must be.
decidirse, (á), to decide.
décimo -a, tenth; **un décimo,** tenth part of a lottery ticket.
decir (i), to say, tell.
declarar, to declare.
dedicarse, (á), to devote one's self (to).
dejar, to leave, abandon;
dejarse de, to stop; **dejarse ver,** to put in an appearance.
delante de, before, in front of.
dentro de, within; **dentro de poco,** shortly, soon.
departamento, m., compartment (*of a train*).
derecho, m., law, right, fee;
derecho de distribución, delivery fee.
derecho -a, right; **á la derecha,** to the right.
desastre, m., disaster.
desayuno, m., breakfast.
descansar, to rest; ¡**que Vds. descansen!** rest well!
descanso, m., rest, sleep.
desde, since, from; **desde entonces,** since then, ever since; **desde aquí,** from here; **desde primera hora,** from an early hour; **desde que,** since.

- desdicha, f.**, misfortune.
desear, to wish, desire.
deseo, m., desire; **tener muchos deseos de**, to be very anxious to.
desfilár, to march by.
desfile, m., procession.
desgracia, f., misfortune, accident.
desgraciado -a, unfortunate.
desnudo -a, undressed.
desolación, f., desolation.
despacio, slowly.
despacho (de billetes), m., office, box-office.
despavorido -a, terrified.
despedida, f., leave-taking, farewell.
despedirse (i), (de), to take leave (of).
despejado -a, clear, cleared.
despejar, to clear.
despertarse (ie), to get awake.
desposado -a, newly married; *pl.*, newly married couple.
después, after, later, afterwards; **después de**, after.
desvencijarse, to fall to pieces.
detalle, m., detail.
detenerse, to tarry, stop, stay.
detonación, f., report.
devolver (ue), to return (*a thing*).
día, m., day; **día de fiesta**, holiday; **en el día de hoy**, now, at present; **al día, a day**, per day; **buenos días**, good morning; **todos los días**, every day; **á los dos días**, in two days.
diario, m., daily paper.
diario -a, daily; **siete pesetas diarias**, seven pesetas a day.
dibujo, m., drawing, design.
diccionario, m., dictionary.
diez, ten.
diferente, different.
digno -a, worthy, worth; **digno de verse**, worth seeing.
dinero, m., money.
Dios, m., God.
dirección, f., direction, address.
dirigirse, to go, betake one's self.
dispuesto -a, ready.
distinguido -a, honored.
distribución, f., delivery.
divertirse (ie), to amuse one's self, have a good time.
doce, twelve; **á las doce**, at twelve o'clock.
doler (ue), to pain, ache, hurt.
dolor, m., pain; **dolor de cabeza**, headache.
Dolores, girl's name.
Don, title used with a man's Christian name.

donde, where; **á donde** Vd. quiera, wherever you like; **¿dónde? ¿á dónde?** where, whither?

Dofia, title used with a lady's Christian name.

Dofia Perfecta, name of a novel by Galdós. (See Lesson XXX.)

dormilón, *m.*, sleepy head.

dormir (ue), to sleep; **dormir á pierna suelta**, to sleep soundly.

dos, two; **á las dos de la tarde**, at two P.M.

drama, *m.*, drama.

duda, *f.*, doubt.

durante, during.

durar, to last.

duro -a, hard.

duro, *m.*, dollar (*five pesetas*).

E

é = *y*, and.

echar, to cast, throw; **echar de menos**, to miss; **echar una carta al correo**, to mail a letter.

Echegaray, José (*b.* 1832), Spanish dramatist.

edición, *f.*, edition.

edificar, to build.

edificio, *m.*, building.

efecto, *m.*, effect; *pl.*, effects, belongings.

ejemplar, *m.*, copy (*of a book*).

ejemplo, *m.*, example; **por ejemplo**, for example.

ejercer, to exercise, ply.

el, la, lo, the; **el que, la que, etc.**, he who, the one who, etc.

el, la, lo, *dem. pron.*, that.

embarcarse, to embark.

empezar (ie), (*á*), to begin.

empleado, *m.*, employee, clerk; **empleado de la aduana**, customs officer.

emplear, to employ, use.

en, in, at, on.

enamorado -a, in love, enamored.

encender (ie), to light.

encendido -a, lighted.

encuadernar, to bind.

enfrente, opposite.

enguantado -a, gloved.

enorme, enormous.

enseñanza, *f.*, instruction, education.

enseñar, to show, teach.

entendido -a, learned.

enterado -a, (*de*), acquainted (*with*).

entereza, *f.*, fortitude.

entero -a, whole.

entonces, then.

entrada, *f.*, entrance.

entrar, (*en*), to enter, go in or into.

- entre**, between, among.
entregar, to hand over, give, return.
enviar, to send; ¿á dónde se lo envío? where shall I send it to you?
equipaje, *m.*, luggage, baggage.
error, *m.*, mistake.
escalera, *f.*, staircase, stairway.
escapar(se), to escape.
escaparate, *m.*, show-window.
escena, *f.*, scene, stage.
escortar, to escort.
escribir, to write.
escrito -a, written; *past part.* of *escribir*.
escritorio, *see* mesa.
escuela, *f.*, school.
escultura, *f.*, sculpture.
ese, esa, eso, that; **eso sí**, that to be sure; **ése**, *etc.*, that one.
espada, *m.*, bull-fighter. (*The bull-fighter who kills the bull.*)
espanto, *m.*, fear, terror.
España, *f.*, Spain.
español -la, Spanish; **á la española**, in Spanish style; **comer á la española**, to dine in Spanish style (*dinner at noon*).
Español -la, *m. and f.*, Spaniard, Spanish woman.
espárrago, *m.*, asparagus.
espectáculo, *m.*, spectacle, performance.
espectador, *m.*, spectator.
esperar, to wait, wait for, await, meet, hope.
espléndido -a, splendid, resplendent.
esposa, *f.*, wife.
esposo, *m.*, husband; *pl.*, husband and wife.
estación, *f.* (railway) station; season; **estación del Norte**, North Station (*in Madrid*).
estallar, to burst forth.
estanco, *m.*, tobacco shop.
estante, *m.*, book shelf.
estar, to be; **estar bien**, to be well, comfortable, to fit; **estar para**, to be about to; **estar en casa**, to be at home; **estar en la mesa**, to be served (*a meal*); **estar de vuelta**, to be back, return; **me está grande**, it is too large; **está bien**, (it is) all right; **estamos á diez**, it is the tenth (*of the month*).
estatua, *f.*, statue.
este, esta, esto, this; **éste**, **ésta**, this one, the latter; **de ésta**, of this city.
estimar, to esteem.
estival, summer (*adj.*).
estreno, *m.*, first performance.
estrépito, *m.*, noise, din.

estruendoso -a, noisy.
estrujar, to press, squeeze.
estudiar, to study.
estudio, *m.*, study.
Europa, *f.*, Europe.
examen, *m.*, examination;
examen de ingreso, entrance examination.
examinarse, to take an examination.
excelente, excellent.
excepto, except.
exceso, *m.*, excess; **exceso de peso**, excess weight.
existente, existing.
experimentarse, to be felt.
explosión, *f.*, explosion.
expresar, to express.
extranjero -a, foreign; **para el extranjero**, for abroad; **del extranjero**, from abroad.
extrañar, to wonder at; **me extraña**, I am surprised.
extraordinario -a, extraordinary.
extraviarse, to go astray, miscarry.

F

fácil, easy, likely, probable.
facturar, to register, check;
al facturar, on registering.
falso -a, false, counterfeit.

falta, *f.*, mistake; **hacer falta**, to lack, need; **sin falta**, without fail.
faltar, to need, lack, fail;
faltar á, to break; **faltar á la clase**, to cut class; **me falta**, I lack, need; **no falta mucho para que él venga**, it will not be long before he comes.
fama, *f.*, fame, renown.
familia, *f.*, family.
farol, *m.*, lantern.
favor, *m.*, favor.
Felipe, Philip.
feliz, happy.
felizmente, happily.
Fernández, proper name.
Fernando, Ferdinand.
ferrocarril, *m.*, railroad.
fiesta, *f.*, festival; **día de fiesta**, holiday.
figurar, to figure, be represented; **figurarse**, to imagine; **se me figura**, I think.
fijarse, (en), to notice.
fila, *f.*, row; **meterse en fila**, to stand in line.
filosofía, *f.*, philosophy.
fin, *m.*, end; **al fin**, finally; **á fines de**, at the end of; **hasta fines**, until the end.
Fitzmaurice-Kelly, James, author of "A History of Spanish Literature."

fluido, *m.*, fluid (*liquid or gas*).

fonda, *f.*, hotel, restaurant.

fondo, *m.*, bottom; **á fondo**, thoroughly.

formar(se), to form.

formidable, formidable.

fotografía, *f.*, photograph.

fragor, *m.*, noise, crash.

francés -*sa*, French; **á la francesa**, in French style; **comer á la francesa**, to dine in French style (*dinner in the evening*).

Francés -*sa*, *m. and f.*, Frenchman, French woman.

franco, *m.*, franc (*French coin worth twenty cents*).

franqueo, *m.*, postage.

frase, *f.*, phrase.

frecuentar, to frequent.

frecuentemente, frequently.

fresa, *f.*, strawberry.

frío -*a*, cold; **frío**, *m.*, cold; **hace frío**, it is cold.

frito -*a*, fried.

fruta, *f.*, fruit.

fuego, *m.*, fire.

fuerte, strong, severe.

fuerza, *f.*, force; **por fuerza**, by force.

fugitivo, *m.*, fugitive.

fulgurar, to shine.

fumar, to smoke.

función, *f.*, performance; **funciones por horas**, one-hour performances.

G

gala, *f.*, full dress; **coche de gala**, state carriage.

galería, *f.*, gallery.

gana, *f.*, desire; **de mala gana**, unwillingly.

García, proper name.

gas, *m.*, gas.

gastar, to spend, consume.

gemelos, *m. pl.*, opera-glasses.

género chico, teatro del, vaudeville theater in which short plays are given, each lasting one hour.

gente, *f.*, people; *pl.*, people; **gente baja**, the lower classes.

gentilmente, pleasantly.

gentío, *m.*, crowd.

Gibraltar, Gibraltar.

gobierno, *m.*, government.

gordo -*a*, fat; **el gordo**, the first prize in the lottery.

gorra, *f.*, cap.

Goya, Francisco (1746-1828), Spanish painter.

gracias, *f. pl.*, thanks; **mil, muchas gracias**, many thanks; **¡gracias á Dios!** thank Heaven!

gracioso -*a*, funny.

granada, *f.*, pomegranate.

gran, grande, great, large.

grandiosidad, *f.*, grandeur.

gratis, free, gratis.

griego -a, Greek.
grieta, *f.*, crevice.
grito, *m.*, cry.
guapo -a, pretty.
guardia, *m.*, policeman.
guasa, *f.*, jest, fun; **por guasa**,
 in jest.
guasón, *m.*, joker.
guerra, *f.*, war.
guía, *m.*, guide; *f.*, guide-
 book, time-table.
gustar, to please, like; **me**
gusta, I like; **me gusta**
más, I prefer; **me gusta**
mucho, I like (it) very
 much.
gusto, *m.*, pleasure, taste;
tener gusto en, to take
 pleasure in, be happy to;
mucho gusto en conocer
á Vd., happy to meet you.

H

haber, to have; **haber de**, to
 have to.
habitación, *f.*, room.
habitante, *m.*, inhabitant.
hablar, to speak, tell.
hacer, to do, make; **hacer un**
viaje, to take a trip; **hacer**
el favor de, to be kind
 enough to; **hacer un papel**,
 to play a rôle; **hacer daño**,
 to hurt; **hacer novillos**, to

cut class; *impersonal*, to
 be: **hace calor**, it is warm;
hace un calor tremendo, it
 is terribly warm; **hace frío**,
 it is cold; **hace bochorno**,
 it is sultry; **hace sol**, it is
 sunny; **me hace falta**, I
 need; *with expressions of*
time, ago: **hace tres años**,
 three years ago; **hace poco**
que, a short time ago; **hace**
mucho tiempo, it is a long
 time; ¡**qué tiempo tan malo**
está haciendo! what a bad
 day it is!; **haga el favor**,
 please; **hacerse**, to be-
 come; **hacerse de noche**,
 to become night; **se hace**
tarde, it is getting late.
hallar, to find; **hallarse**, to be.
hambre, *f.*, hunger; **venir con**
hambre, to be hungry.
hasta, until, even, as far as;
hasta la vista, (good-by)
 until we meet; **hasta luego**,
 (good-by) until later; **hasta**
mañana, (good-by) until to-
 morrow; **hasta que**, until.
hay (*from haber*), there is,
 there are; **hay que**, it is
 necessary to; **hay mucho**
que ver, there is a great
 deal to see.
helado, *m.*, ice, ice-cream.
herencia, *f.*, inheritance.
herido -a, wounded.

hermano, *m.*, brother.
hermoso -*a*, beautiful.
héroe, *m.*, hero.
hiel, *f.*, gall.
hierba, *f.*, grass.
higo, *m.*, fig.
hija, *f.*, daughter.
hijo, *m.*, son.
historia, *f.*, history.
histórico -*a*, historical.
hoja, *f.*, leaf, sheet.
hojear, to look over (*a book*).
¡Hola! Hello!
holandés -*sa*, Dutch.
hombre, *m.*, man; **¡hombre!**
(exclamation of surprise),
 my good fellow!; **pues**
hombre, why man!
honor, *m.*, honor.
hora, *f.*, hour, time; **¿qué**
hora es? **¿qué hora tiene**
Vd.? what time is it?; **¿á**
qué hora? at what time?
horror, *m.*, horror.
hotel, *m.*, hotel; **Hotel de**
París (*Fr. Hôtel de Paris*),
 Paris Hotel.
hoy, to-day; **hoy día**, now,
 at the present time.
huésped, *m.*, guest, lodger;
casa de huéspedes, board-
 ing-house.
huevo, *m.*, egg; **huevo pa-**
sado por agua, soft-boiled
 egg.
huir, to flee.

humo, *m.*, smoke.
hundimiento, *m.*, collapse,
 falling-in (*of a building*).
hundirse, to collapse.

I

ida, *f.*, going, departure; **de**
ida y vuelta, return trip.
idioma, *m.*, language.
igualmente, equally, likewise,
 "the same to you."
ilustrado -*a*, illustrated.
imagen, *f.*, image.
Imparcial, *m.*, Impartial.
imponer, to impose.
imposible, impossible.
impresión, *f.*, print, printing.
imprensa, *f.*, printing-office.
incalculable, incalculable.
incendio, *m.*, conflagration.
indescriptible, indescribable.
infante, *m.*, infante (*Prince of*
the Royal House).
inflamarse, to ignite.
informarse, (*de*), to become
 acquainted (with).
inglés -*sa*, English.
ingresar, (*en*), to enter.
inmenso -*a*, immense.
immortalizar, to immortalize.
inquietar, to trouble, worry.
insuperable, insuperable.
interior, *m.*, interior; **para el**
interior, within the city.

interpretar, to interpret.

inundar, to inundate, flood.

invierno, *m.*, winter.

invitar, (*á*), to invite.

ir, to go; **ir de compras**, to go shopping; **vamos á salir**, let us go out; **vaya**

Vd. con Dios, good-by

(*said to one leaving*); **vamos á verlo**, let us see; **¡ya voy!**

coming!; **irse**, to go away,

leave; **vámonos**, let us go.

Irún, Spanish town in the

province of Navarre, near

the French frontier.

italiano -*a*, Italian.

izquierdo -*a*, left.

J

jabón, *m.*, soap.

Jaime, James.

jamás, never.

jarro, *m.*, pitcher.

jefe, *m.*, chief; **Jefe de Pa-**

lacio, high palace official.

joven, young.

Juan, John.

júbilo, *m.*, rejoicing.

jueves, *m.*, Thursday.

jugar (*ue*), to play; **jugar á la**

lotería, to play the lottery.

julio, *m.*, July.

junio, *m.*, June.

junto, near; **junto á**, next to.

K

kilogramo, *m.*, kilogram.

L

lance, *m.*: **de lance**, second hand.

lanzar, to throw; **lanzarse**, to rush.

lástima, *f.*, pity; **es lástima**, it is a pity; **me da lástima**,

I am sorry; **¡qué lástima!**

what a pity!

lavandera, *f.*, laundress.

lavar, to wash.

lección, *f.*, lesson.

leer, to read.

legumbre, *f.*, vegetable.

lentes, *m. pl.*, eye-glasses.

levantarse, to rise, get up.

liar, to roll.

Liberal, *m.*, Liberal.

librar, to free.

librería, *f.*, book-shop.

libro, *m.*, book; **libro de**

lance, second-hand book.

licenciarse, to take the degree of licentiate.

limón, *m.*, lemon.

limosnita, *f.*, alms.

lío, *m.*, confusion.

lista, *f.*, list, roll.

listo -*a*, ready.

literatura, *f.*, literature.

lotería, f., lottery.

lucir, to shine.

luego, presently, then; **luego que**, as soon as.

lugar, m., place; **en primer lugar**, in the first place.

lujo, m., luxury; **tren de lujo**, *see tren*.

lumbre, f., fire; **¿quiere Vd. lumbre?** do you wish a light?

lunes, m., Monday; **el lunes pasado**, last Monday.

luto, m., mourning.

luz, f., light.

Ll

llama, f., flame.

llamar, to call, knock, ring (*a bell*); **¿cómo se llama?** what is the name of?

llave, f., key.

llegada, f., arrival.

llegar, to arrive.

llenar, to fill; **llenarse**, to be filled, fill up.

lleno -a, full; **un lleno completo**, a full house (*at the theater*).

llevar, to carry, have, take, drive, spend *or* be (*of time*); **llevar feliz viaje**, to have a pleasant journey; **llevarse á la boca**, to eat;

llevarse susto, to be frightened; **lléveselo, -la**, take it.

llover (ue), to rain; **llover á cántaros**, to pour.

M

madera, f., wood.

madrileño -a, of Madrid.

madrugar, to get up early; **madrugar tanto**, to get up so early.

magnífico -a, magnificent, fine.

magnitud, f., magnitude.

mal, badly.

maleta, f., valise.

malo -a, bad, ill.

manchado -a, stained.

mandar, to order, send; **el rey le mandó matar**, the king ordered him to be killed.

manera, f., manner; **de una manera**, in a manner; **de esta manera**, in this way, at this rate.

mano, f., hand.

mantecado, m., frozen custard, ice-cream.

mantilla, f., mantilla, veil.

manuscrito, m., manuscript.

manzana, f., apple; block of houses.

mañana, to-morrow; **hasta mañana**, (good-by) until to-morrow.
mañana, *f.*, morning; **por la mañana**, in the morning.
maquinista, *m.*, engineer.
mar, *m. and f.*, sea; **la mar de cosas**, an infinite number of things.
marcar, to mark.
marcha, *f.*, march; **en marcha**, en route, we're off!
marchar, to go, walk; **marcharse**, to leave.
más, more, most, longer; **más que**, more than, other than; **más de**, more than (*with numerals*).
matar, to kill.
materiaimente, bodily.
matricularse, to matriculate, enroll.
mayor, greater, elder.
medio -a, half, a half.
medio, *m.*, middle; **en medio de**, in the midst of.
mediodía, *m.*, noon; **al mediodía**, at noon.
mejor, better, best.
melancolía, *f.*, melancholy.
melocotón, *m.*, peach.
melón, *m.*, cantaloup.
memoria, *f.*, memory; **muchas memorias**, best wishes.
mendigo, *m.*, beggar.
menor, smaller, younger.

menos, less, least.
mes, *m.*, month.
mesa, *f.*, table; **mesa escritorio**, writing-table; **estar en la mesa**, to be served.
meter, to place, put; **meterse en fila**, to stand in line.
miel, *f.*, honey.
mientras, while, as long as; **mientras que**, while.
mil, (a) thousand.
millar, *m.*, thousand.
millón, *m.*, million.
Ministerio, *m.*, Ministry.
minuto, *m.*, minute.
mío -a, my, mine; **un amigo mío**, a friend of mine.
mirar, to look.
mismo -a, same, very.
moderno -a, modern.
modificarse, to modify, change.
modismo, *m.*, idiom.
modo, *m.*, way, manner; **de todos modos**, at all events.
molestar, to annoy, trouble.
momento, *m.*, moment.
monarca, *m.*, monarch, king.
moneda, *f.*, coin; **moneda suelta**, small change.
moreno -a, dark (*complexion*).
morir(se) (ue), to die.
mostaza, *f.*, mustard.
mozo, *m.*, porter.
muchedumbre, *f.*, multitude.

muchísimo -a, very much, very many.

mucho -a, much, a great deal; *pl.*, many.

mucho, *adv.*, much, a great deal, very, greatly.

muelle, *m.*, (watch-)spring.

muerte, *f.*, death.

muerto -a, dead.

muestra, *f.*, example.

mundo, *m.*, world; **todo el mundo**, everybody.

Murillo, Bartolomé Estéban (1617-1682), Spanish painter.

museo, *m.*, museum; **el Museo del Prado**, the Prado Gallery.

música, *f.*, music, band of music.

muy, very.

N

nabo, *m.*, turnip.

nacional, national.

nada, nothing, anything; **no estudia nada**, he does not study at all; **¡nada!** not at all!

naranja, *f.*, orange.

natural, natural.

naturalmente, naturally.

necesitar, to need.

negro -a, black.

ni, neither; **ni...ni**, neither; **ni...ni...ni**, not even; **ni...ni...ni**, not a single.

no, no, not.

noche, *f.*, night, evening; **esta noche**, this evening; **buenas noches**, good evening, good night.

norte, *m.*, north; **una habitación al norte**, a room with northern exposure; **estación del Norte**, North Station.

norteamericano -a, American (*of the United States*).

nota, *f.*, mark, grade.

notabilísimo -a, very notable.

notable, notable, good.

noticias, *f. pl.*, news.

novedad, *f.*, novelty; **sin novedad**, as usual.

novela, *f.*, novel.

noviembre, *m.*, November.

novillo, *m.*, young bull; **hacer novillos**, to cut class, play truant.

nuestro -a, our, ours.

Nueva York, New York.

nueve, nine; **á las nueve y cuarto**, at quarter past nine.

nuevo -a, new, other.

Nuevo Mundo, *m.*, "New World" (*Spanish weekly*).

número, *m.*, number.

numeroso -a, numerous, great
many.

nunca, never, ever.

O

6, or.

objeto, *m.*, object.

obligar, to oblige, force.

obra, *f.*, work (*literary or artistic*), play (*in theater*).

oscuro -a, dark.

octubre, *m.*, October.

ocupado -a, busy.

ocupar, to occupy; ocuparse
en, to occupy one's self
with.

ocurrir, to occur; lo ocurrido,
what had happened.

ochenta, eighty.

ocho, eight; son las ocho y
pico, it is a little after eight
o'clock; son las ocho y
media, it is half past eight;
á las ocho y quince minu-
tos, at quarter past eight.

oficio, *m.*, office, occupation.

ofrecer, to offer.

oir, to hear.

ojo, *m.*, eye.

oleada, *f.*, wave.

olvidar, to forget; olvidarse
de, to forget.

ómnibus, *m.*, omnibus.

once, eleven; las once y
media, half past eleven; las

once en punto, eleven
o'clock sharp.

Oñate, proper name. (*The
casa de Oñate is situated
on the north side of the Calle
Mayer, near the Puerta del
Sol.*)

orden, *f.*, order, command.

Oriente, *m.*, Orient, the East;
Plaza de Oriente, name of
square.

oro, *m.*, gold.

ortografía, *f.*, spelling.

otro -a, other, another.

ovación, *f.*, ovation.

P

Pablo, Paul.

padre, *m.*, father.

pagar, to pay; ¡Dios se lo
pague! may God reward
you!

página, *f.*, page.

país, *m.*, country.

paja, *f.*, straw.

palabra, *f.*, word.

palacio, *m.*, palace.

palatino -a, belonging to the
palace.

palco, *m.*, box (*at theater*);
palco principal, balcony box.

palmada, *f.*, clap of the hands;
dar una palmada, to clap
the hands.

- pan, m.,** bread.
panecillo, m., roll.
pánico, m., panic, terror.
pantalón, m., (pair of) trousers.
pañuelo, m., handkerchief.
papel, m., paper; rôle; **papel de cartas,** writing-paper; **papel secante,** blotting-paper; **hacer un papel,** to play a rôle.
paquete, m., package.
par, m., pair, couple.
para, for, to, in order to;
para que, in order that;
estar para, to be about to.
paraguas, m., umbrella.
parar, to stop, stay; pararse, to stop.
parecer, to appear, seem; me parece, it seems to me, I think.
París, Paris.
parte, f., part, share; de mi parte, from me; por mi parte, for my part, as for me; por todas partes, everywhere.
partir, to leave.
pasado -a, past; el año pasado, last year.
pasar, to pass, go in, spend (time); pasar de, to exceed; pasar lista, to call the roll.
pasearse, to walk, take a walk.
paseo, m., walk, promenade; dar un paseo, to take a walk.
paso, m., pace, step, way.
pasta, f.: en media pasta, in half calf.
patata, f., potato.
pavor, m., fear.
pecho, m., breast; tomar á pechos, to take to heart.
pedazo, m., piece.
pedir (i), to ask, ask for, request.
pelo, m., hair.
pensar (ie), to think, intend; pensar en, to think of or about.
pequeño -a, small.
pera, f., pear.
perder (ie), to lose.
pérdida, f., loss.
perdonar, to excuse.
Pérez Galdós. (See Lesson XXX.)
perfeccionar, to perfect, improve.
perfectamente, perfectly, first-class, very well.
periódico, m., newspaper.
perjudicial, disadvantageous.
permiso, m., permission.
permitir, to permit, allow.
pero, but.
persona, f., person; por persona, apiece.
personal, personal.

- pesar**, to weigh.
pescado, *m.*, fish.
peseta, *f.*, peseta (*Spanish coin worth twenty cents*).
peso, *m.*, weight.
pestes, *f. pl.*, offensive words.
picado: **tabaco picado**, smoking tobacco.
pico, *m.*, balance of an account, odd; **son las ocho y pico**, it is a little after eight.
pie, *m.*, foot; **á pie**, on foot.
pedra, *f.*, stone; **pedra preciosa**, precious stone.
pierna, *f.*, leg; **á pierna suelta**, soundly.
pieza, *f.*, play.
pintoresco -*a*, picturesque.
pintura, *f.*, painting.
piso, *m.*, floor, story (*of a house*).
planchar, to iron.
plata, *f.*, silver.
plaza, *f.*, square; **Plaza de Toros**, Bull Ring; **Plaza de Oriente**, name of square in Madrid.
pleno -*a*, full.
pluma, *f.*, pen.
población, *f.*, population, city, town.
pobre, poor.
poco -*a*, little, *pl.* (a) few; *adv.*, little, a little; **poco á poco**, gradually.
poder (*ue*), to be able; **no poder más**, to be tired out; **puede ser**, it is possible.
poder, *m.*, power.
poesía, *f.*, poetry; *pl.*, poetical works.
poeta, *m.*, poet.
poético -*a*, poetic.
policía, *f.*, police.
poner, to put, place; **represent**; **ponerse**, to put on, become; **ponerse en marcha**, to start.
por, through, for, by, about, along, in; **por la ventanilla**, out of the window; **por aquí**, this way; **¿por cuánto tiempo?** for how long?
¿por qué? why?
pordiosero, *m.*, beggar.
portero, *m.*, janitor.
portezuela, *f.*, door (*of a carriage or train*).
posible, possible.
práctica, *f.*, practise.
preceder, to precede.
precio, *m.*, price; **al precio más barato posible**, at the lowest possible price.
precioso -*a*, valuable, precious, excellent.
precisamente, precisely.
precisar, to fix, determine.
preciso -*a*, necessary; **es preciso**, it is necessary.
predominar, to predominate.

preferir (ie), to prefer.
preguntar, to ask.
premio, *m.*, prize; **premio grande, gordo**, first prize.
preparado -a, prepared, ready.
preparativo, *m.*, preparation.
presa, *f.*, prey; **presa de**, a prey to.
presenciar, to witness.
presentar, to present, introduce.
primeramente, first.
primer(o) -a, first.
principal, principal.
principio, *m.*, beginning; **á principios de**, at the beginning of, the early part of.
prisa, *f.*, haste; **tener prisa**, to be in a hurry.
probarse (ue), to try on.
producir, to produce.
profesor, *m.*, professor.
prometer, to promise.
pronto -a, ready.
pronto, *adv.*, promptly, quickly, soon; **de pronto**, suddenly.
propina, *f.*, tip; **un franco de propina**, a franc tip.
provincia, *f.*, province; **para provincias**, for postage within the country.
próximo -a, next; **el año próximo**, next year.
prueba, *f.*, proof.

publicar, to publish; **publicarse**, to be published.
público, *m.*, public, people.
pueblo, *m.*, nation.
puerta, *f.*, door; **la puerta del piso**, the apartment door; **la puerta de la calle**, the street door.
Puerta del Sol, large square in Madrid.
pues, well, since; **pues bien**, very well.
puesto, *m.*, place, seat.
punto, *m.*, point, dot; **en punto**, precisely, sharp.
puño, *m.*, cuff.

Q

q. b. s. m. - **que besa sus manos**, who kisses your hands. (*Formula in ending a letter to a man.*)
que, who, whom, which, that;
el que, la que, etc., who, he who, etc.; **lo que**, what.
¿qué? what, which?; **¿por qué?** why?
¡qué! what, what a, how, how many!
que, that, than; **á que**, until.
quedar, to remain; **nos queda tiempo**, we have time left; **nos queda mucho que hacer**, we still have much

to do; **me queda uno**, I have one left (*one left to sell*); **quedarse**, to remain, stay; **quedarse con**, to take, keep; **nos quedamos con la habitación**, we shall take the room; **me quedo con él**, I shall take it.

quemar, to burn.

querer (ie), to wish; **querer decir**, to mean; **yo quisiera**, I should like.

querido -a, dear.

quien, *interrog.* **quién**, who, whom.

quince, fifteen.

quitar, to take away, take off; **quitarse**, to take off.

R

rábano, *m.*, radish.

racimo, *m.*, bunch.

rápido, *m.*, express train.

rato, *m.*, short space of time, moment, while; **buen rato**, pleasant time.

raza, *f.*, race.

razón, *f.*, reason; **tener razón**, to be right.

real, royal.

reanudar, to resume.

recibir, to receive.

recibo, *m.*, receipt.

recio -a, strong.

recomendar, to recommend.

recorrer, to traverse.

recuerdo, *m.*, remembrance; **recuerdos en casa**, best wishes to the family.

red, *f.*, rack.

redondo -a, round.

reemplazar, to replace.

referente, concerning.

refresco, *m.*, refreshment, cold drink.

regio -a, royal.

registro, *m.*, examination.

regla, *f.*, rule; **por regla general**, as a rule.

regocijo, *m.*, pleasure.

regular, fairly well, so so.

reina, *f.*, queen.

reir (i), to laugh; **reirse de**, to laugh at.

religioso -a, religious.

reloj, *m.*, watch.

relojería, *f.*, watch store.

remedio, *m.*, remedy; **no hay otro remedio**, it cannot be helped.

repente: **de repente**, suddenly.

representación, *f.*, performance.

representar, to represent, act, perform.

resaltar, to be prominent, show off.

resultar, to result, prove.

retirarse, to retire.

retrato, *m.*, portrait.
revisión, *f.*, examination.
rey, *m.*, king; **los reyes**, the king and queen.
Ribera, Jusepe (1588-1656), Spanish painter.
rodear, to surround.
romper(se), to break.
ropa, *f.*, clothes; **ropa interior**, underclothing; **ropa blanca**, linen; **ropa blanca para dar á lavar**, linen to be washed.
rosbif, *m.*, roast beef.
roto -*a*, broken, *past part. of romper*.
ruina, *f.*, ruin.
rústico -*a*: **en rústica**, unbound, in paper cover.

S

sábado, *m.*, Saturday; **el sábado por la mañana**, Saturday morning.
saber, to know, know how.
sacar, to take out, take from, get.
sacudida, *f.*, quake.
saeta, *f.*, hymn. (*Sung at religious festivals.*)
sala, *f.*, drawing-room, room, hall; **sala de equipajes**, baggage room; **sala de espera**, waiting-room.

salir, to go out, leave, be published; **salir bien**, to pass (*an examination*); **¡sale hoy!** drawing to-day (*of lottery*); **salir de**, to leave.
salón, *m.*, salon, large room.
saltar, to crack, break.
salud, *f.*, health; **¡a la salud de Vd.!** to your health!; **estar bien de salud**, to be well.
saludar, to greet, salute.
salva, *f.*, volley.
sandía, *f.*, watermelon.
San Francisco, St. Francis.
San Francisco, city in California.
sangre, *f.*, blood.
San Jerónimo, St. Jerome.
San Sebastián, Spanish city in the province of Navarre, situated on the Bay of Biscay. It is the summer residence of the King of Spain.
sapo, *m.*, toad.
sección, *f.*, section, performance of one hour.
sed, *f.*, thirst; **tener sed**, to be thirsty.
seguida: **en seguida**, immediately.
seguir (i), to follow, continue.
según, according to.
segundo -*a*, second.
seis, six; **las seis**, six o'clock.
semanario, *m.*, weekly paper.

sembrar, to sow, spread.
sencillo -a, simple; **billete sencillo**, one-way ticket.
sentar (ie), to agree with one (*as food*).
sentarse (ie), to sit down.
sentir (ie), to feel, be sorry; **lo siento**, I am sorry; **lo siento mucho**, I am very sorry.
señor, *m.*, sir, gentleman, Mr.
señora, *f.*, madam, lady, Mrs.
señorito, *m.*, young gentleman, sir (*to a young man*).
separarse, to part, separate.
septiembre, *m.*, September.
sepultar, to bury.
séquito, *m.*, retinue, escort.
ser, to be; **es que él está**, the fact is he is.
serenidad, *f.*, calmness, tranquillity.
sereno, *m.*, night-watchman.
serio -a, serious; **en serio**, seriously.
servicio, *m.*, service.
servir (i), to serve; **servir de**, to serve as.
sesenta, sixty.
Sevilla, Seville.
sf, yes; **ahora sf**, now to be sure.
si, if, whether.
siempre, always.
siete, seven; **á las siete**, at seven o'clock.

siglo, *m.*, century.
sin, without.
sino, but, except; **no . . . sino**, only, but.
siquiera, even; **ni una palabra siquiera**, not even a word, not a single word.
sitio, *m.*, place, room.
situado -a, situated, located.
sobre, on, upon, about, above; **sobre todo**, especially.
sobre, *m.*, envelope.
sobresaliente, distinguished.
sobresalir, to ring out.
sociedad, *f.*, society.
socorro, *m.*, help.
sol, *m.*, sun; **hace sol**, it is sunny; **no da el sol en ella**, it is not sunny there.
solamente, only.
soler (ue), to be accustomed.
sólido -a, solid.
sólo, only.
solo -a, sole, single, alone.
sombrerería, *f.*, hat store.
sombrero, *m.*, hat; **sombrero de paja**, straw hat; **sombrero hongo**, Derby hat.
sombrio -a, somber, gloomy.
sonar (ue), to sound, ring, resound.
sorprender, to surprise.
sorteo, *m.*, drawing (*of lottery*).
sostener, to bear, carry.

Sr. = Señor, Mr.

S. S. = seguro servidor, obedient servant.

subir, to go up, ascend, carry up, take up, get in (*carriage or train*).

subscribirse, to subscribe.

subscripción, *f.*, subscription.

suceder, to happen.

sueco -a, Swede.

suelo, *m.*, ground.

suelto -a, loose.

sueño, *m.*, sleep, dream;

tener sueño, to be sleepy;

La Vida es Sueño, Life is a Dream.

suerte, *f.*, chance, good luck;

¿qué suerte tenemos! how lucky we are!

sufrir, to undergo; take (*an examination*).

suizo -a, Swiss.

sumo -a, very great, exceeding.

suntuoso -a, sumptuous, gorgeous.

superar, to surpass.

suplemento, *m.*, supplement, additional fare.

suspender, to suspend, "flunk."

suspenso -a, suspended, not passed.

susto, *m.*, fright; **llevarse**

susto, to be frightened.

T

tabaco, *m.*, tobacco; **tabaco**

picado, smoking tobacco.

tajada, *f.*, slice.

tal, such; **tal vez**, perhaps;

¿qué tal? how are you?

(*fam.*); **¿qué tal le parece?**

how do you like?

talón, *m.*, luggage check.

también, also.

tan, so.

tanto -a, as much (many), so much (many); so.

tardar, to delay; **tardo aún**

dos años, I have two years

yet; **tardar en**, to be long

in; **no tardará mucho en**

partir, it will not be long

in starting; **¿cuánto tiempo**

tardará el tren en partir?

how long will it be before

the train starts?

tarde, late.

tarde, *f.*, afternoon; **por la**

tarde, in the afternoon;

buenas tardes, good after-

noon.

tarifa, *f.*, tariff, rate.

tarjeta, *f.*, card; **tarjeta pos-**

tal, post-card.

teatro, *m.*, theater.

tela, *f.*, cloth.

telón, *m.*, curtain.

tema, *m.*, theme.

temporada, *f.*, stay, sojourn.

temprano, early.

tenedor, *m.*, fork.

tener, to have; **tener deseos**

de, to be anxious to; **tener**

ganas de, to wish, desire;

tener razón, to be right;

tener gusto en *with inf.*, to

take pleasure in, be glad

to; **tener prisa**, to be in a

hurry; **tener sueño**, to be

sleepy; **tener que** *with inf.*,

to have to, must; **tener la**

bondad de, to be kind

enough to; **tengo mucho**

gusto en conocer á Vd., I

am happy to meet you;

aquí tiene Vd., here is (are).

tercer(o) -a, third.

terminar(se), to end.

término, *m.*, end, conclusion.

terremoto, *m.*, earthquake.

terrible, terrible.

Ticknor, George, author of
"A History of Spanish
Literature."

tiempo, *m.*, time, weather;

¡qué tiempo tan malo está

haciendo! what a bad day

it is!; **mucho tiempo**, a

long time; **á tiempo**, in

time; **es poco tiempo**, it

is a short time; **¿cuánto**

tiempo? how long?

tienda, *f.*, shop, store; **tienda**

de artículos de viaje, shop

of travelers' supplies.

tierra, *f.*, land, country.

timbre, *m.*, bell.

tipo, *m.*, type.

toalla, *f.*, towel.

tocador, *m.*, dressing-table.

tocar, to touch; fall to one's

lot; ring (*a bell*); **me toca**.

it is my turn; **le tocó el**

premio grande, he won the

first prize.

todavía, yet, still; **todavía no**,

not yet.

todo -a, all, every; every-

thing; **todos los días**, every

day; **sobre todo**, especially.

tomar, to take; **tomar un**

billete, to buy a ticket;

tomar á pechos, to take

to heart; **¡tome Vd.!** here!

here is (are) (*in offering*

something), here you are!

tomo, *m.*, volume.

tono, *m.*, tone; **darse mucho**

tono, to put on airs.

torear, to fight bulls.

torero, *m.*, bull-fighter.

tormenta, *f.*, storm.

torno, *m.*: **en torno suyo**,

about him.

toro, *m.*, bull.

torpe, stupid, dull.

tortilla, *f.*, omelet.

trabajar, to work, act.

trabajo, *m.*, work.

trabajosamente, with diffi-
culty.

traducción, *f.*, translation.
traducir, to translate.
traer, to bring, contain.
tragedia, *f.*, tragedy.
traje, *m.*, suit.
tranquilizar, to calm, reassure.
tranvía, *m.*, street-car.
tratar, (*de*), to try (*to*).
trayecto, *m.*, course.
treinta, thirty.
tremendo -*a*, tremendous, terrible.
tren, *m.*, train; **tren de lujo**, train de luxe. (*Usually carries only first-class passengers, and tickets are more expensive than for other trains.*)
trenza, *f.*, braid.
tres, three.
trescientos -*as*, three hundred.
tribuna, *f.*, stand, tribune.
trocito, *m.*, small piece.
tuerto -*a*, blind of one eye.
turca, *f.*, tipsiness.

U

un, una, *a*, an; **unos** -*as*, some, a few, about.
unción, *f.*, unction.
único -*a*, only, sole, unique.
universal, universal.

universidad, *f.*, university; **Universidad Central**, University of Madrid.
un(o) -*a*, one; **á la una**, at one o'clock; **acaba de dar la una**, one o'clock has just struck.
uso, *m.*, use.
uva, *f.*, grape.

V

vacación, *f.*, vacation.
vacío -*a*, empty.
valer, to be worth; **¿cuánto vale?** how much is (it)?
valor, *m.*, value; bravery.
varios -*as*, various, several.
veinte, twenty.
veinticinco, twenty-five.
Velázquez, **Diego** (1599-1660), Spanish painter.
vendedor, *m.*, seller, vendor.
vender, to sell.
venir, (*á*), to come; **venir con hambre**, to be hungry.
ventana, *f.*, window.
ventanilla, *f.*, window (*of train, carriage or ticket office*).
ver, to see, examine; **vamos á ver**, let us see; **á ver si**, see if; **bien se ve**, it is very evident.

veranear, to spend the summer.

verano, *m.*, summer.

verdad, *f.*, truth; **es verdad**, it is true, that's so; **de verdad**, really, sincerely; **¿verdad?** or **¿no es verdad?** is it not true? is it not, does it not, really? *etc.*

verificarse, to take place.

vestíbulo, *m.*, vestibule.

vestido -a, (de), dressed (in).

vestir (i), to dress.

vez, *f.*, time; **á la vez**, at once, at the same time; **en vez de**, instead of; **habiendo veces**, there being times; **de vez en cuando**, from time to time; **por primera vez**, for the first time; **tal vez**, perhaps.

viajar, to travel.

viaje, *m.*, journey, trip; **hacer un viaje**, to take a trip; **¡feliz viaje!** pleasant journey!

viajero, *m.*, traveler; **¡señores viajeros al tren!** all aboard!

vicio, *m.*, vice.

víctima, *f.*, victim.

vida, *f.*, life.

viernes, *m.*, Friday; **Viernes Santo**, Good Friday.

Villamediana, **Conde de** (Juan de Tassis y Peralta, 1582-1622), Spanish poet.

violencia, *f.*, violence.

violentamente, violently.

violento -a, violent, loud.

visitar, to visit.

vista, *f.*, sight; **hasta la vista**, (good-by) until we meet, until I see you.

vivir, to live.

volumen, *m.*, volume.

volver, to return; **volver á** with *inf.*, to do a thing again, *as volver á ver*, to see again; **volver á casa**, to return home.

vuelta, *f.*, change, turn; **dar una vuelta**, to take a walk; **estar de vuelta**, to be back, return.

Y

y, and.

ya, now, already.

Z

zarzuela, *f.*, comic opera.

ENGLISH-SPANISH VOCABULARY

A

able, to be, poder (ue).
 above, sobre.
 academy, academia, *f.*
 according to, según.
 account, cuenta, *f.*
 acquaintance, conocido, *m.*
 action, acción, *f.*
 adorned, adornado -a.
 affair, cosa, *f.*
 after (*prep.*), después de.
 afternoon, tarde, *f.*; in the
 afternoon, por la tarde.
 again, otra vez.
 against, contra.
 age, edad, *f.*
 alarm-clock, despertador, *m.*
 Alcalá de Henares, proper
 name (*town in New Castile*
 21 miles from Madrid).
 all, todo -a.
 allow, permitir.
 alone, solo -a.
 Alphonso the Wise, Alfonso
 el Sabio (1220-1284, *King*
 of Spain).
 also, también.
 although, aunque.
 always, siempre.

among, entre.
 amphitheater, paraíso, *m.*
 amuse one's self, divertirse
 (ie).
 anger, cólera, *f.*
 animated, animado -a.
 annoy, molestar.
 another, otro -a.
 answer, contestar.
 appear, salir á luz (*of a book*).
 applaud, aplaudir.
 appoint, nombrar.
 appreciate, apreciar.
 apprenticeship, aprendizaje,
 m.
 ardently, ardientemente.
 argument, argumento, *m.*
 arrive, llegar.
 art, arte, *m. and f.*; the fine
 arts, las bellas artes.
 artist, artista, *m.*
 artistic, artístico -a.
 as, como; as much so . . .
 as, tanto . . . como; as
 soon as, luego que; as if,
 como si.
 ask (*a question*), preguntar;
 ask (*for some one*), pregun-
 tar por.
 aspire, aspirar (*á*).

attendance, concurrencia, *f.*
attention, atención, *f.*
attraction, atractivo, *m.*
author, autor, *m.*
await, esperar.
awaken, despertar (*ie*).

B

Balzac, proper name. (*Noted French novelist, 1799-1850.*)

bank, margen, *f.*
baptism, bautismo, *m.*
Baptistery, Baptisterio, *m.*
Barbary, berberisco -a.
basin, palangana, *f.*
battle, batalla, *f.*
Beatrice, Beatriz.
beautiful, hermoso -a.
beauty, hermosura, *f.*
because, porque.
bed, cama, *f.*
beer, cerveza, *f.*; **light beer**,
 cerveza clara.
before, ante, antes; **before all**,
 ante todo.
beg, mendigar.
beggar, mendigo, *m.*
begin, comenzar (*ie*)
beginning, principio, *m.*; **at**
the beginning of, á prin-
 cipios de.
believe, creer; **it is believed**,
 se cree.
belong, pertenecer.

besides, además.
birth, nacimiento, *m.*
birthday, cumpleaños, *m.*
blind, (*with*), ciego -a, (*de*).
book, libro, *m.*
bookkeeper, tenedor (*m.*) de
 libros.
bore, aburrir.
born, to be, nacer.
bottom, fondo, *m.*; **to go to**
the bottom, ir al fondo.
boy, muchacho, *m.*
brandy, aguardiente, coñac,
m.
brilliant, brillante.
brother, hermano, *m.*
brush, pincel, *m.*
building, edificio, *m.*
bull, toro, *m.*; **Bull Ring**,
 Plaza (*f.*) de Toros.
buried, sepultado -a.
buy, comprar.
by, por.

C

cab, coche, *m.*
call, llamar.
Canary Islands, Islas Cana-
 rias, *f. pl.*
capital, capital, *f.*
captivity, cautividad, *f.*
captured, preso -a.
car, tranvía, *m.*; **open car**,
 jardinera, *f.*

- card**, tarjeta, *f.*
carry, llevar; **carry up**, subir.
case, caso, *m.*; **in that case**, en ese caso.
Castile, Castilla, *f.*
cathedral, catedral, *f.*
celebrate, celebrar.
celebrated, famoso -a.
center, centro, *m.*
century, siglo, *m.*
ceremony, ceremonia, *f.*
certain, cierto -a.
certainty, certeza, *f.*
chapel, capilla, *f.*
characteristic, característico -a.
Charles, Carlos.
cheese, queso, *m.*
chest, pecho, *m.*
Christmas, Navidad, *f.*;
Christmas tree, árbol (*m.*)
 de Navidad; **Christmas**
present, aguinaldo, *m.*;
Christmas Eve, la Noche-
 buena.
chronicle, crónica, *f.*
chronicler, cronista, *m.*
church, templo, *m.*; iglesia, *f.*
cigarette, cigarrillo, *m.*
citizen, ciudadano, *m.*
city, ciudad, *f.*
civil, civil.
clean, limpio -a.
clear, despejado -a.
clerk, dependiente, *m.*
close, cerrar (*ie*).
club, círculo, *m.*
coarse, ordinario -a.
cold, resfriado, *m.*; **catch a**
cold, coger un resfriado.
collect, recoger.
college, colegio, *m.*
color, color, *m.*
combat, combate, *m.*
combine, combinar.
come, venir, llegar.
comedy, comedia, *f.*
comfortable, **to be**, estar
 bien.
commemorate, conmemorar.
compare, comparar.
compatriot, compatriota, *m.*
complete, completo -a.
completely, por completo.
conceive, concebir (*i*).
congratulate, dar la enhora
 buena, (*á*).
congratulation, enhorabuenas,
f.
consequently, por eso, por
 consiguiente.
consider, considerar.
construct, construir.
contain, contener.
contemporary, contemporá-
 neo -a.
continue, seguir (*i*).
contrary, contrario -a; **on**
the contrary, al contrario.
conversion, conversión, *f.*
cool, fresco -a; **it is cool**, hace
 fresco.

copy, copiar.
cordial, cordial.
corner, rincón, *m*.
Cortés, Hernán, proper name.
 (*Conqueror of Mexico.*)
cost, costar (*ue*).
country, país, *m*.
couple, par, *m*.
court, corte, *f*.
courtyard, *patio, *m*.
creator, creador, *m*.
credit, crédito, *m*.; **on credit**,
 á crédito. *al crédito*
critic, crítico, *m*.
criticism, dicterio, *m*.
Cueva, Juan de la, pro-
 per name (1550?-1609?,
 Spanish poet and drama-
 list).
custom, costumbre, *f*.; **it is**
 customary, es costumbre.

D

date, fecha, *f*.
day, día, *m*.; **Saint's day**, día
 del Santo.
dear, querido -a.
December, diciembre, *m*.
decline, decaer.
dedicate, dedicar.
deed, hazaña, *f*.
deep, profundo -a.
defense, defensa, *f*.
degree, grado, *m*.

departure (*of a train*), sa-
 lida, *f*.
deprive, privar.
desire, deseo, *m*.
despatch, despacho, *m*.
destine, destinar.
development, desarrollo, *m*.
differ, diferir (*ie*).
difference, diferencia, *f*.
dinner, comida, *f*.
disturbance, turbulencia, *f*.
divine, divino -a.
doctor, médico, *m*.
document, documento, *m*.
dollar, duro, *m*.
door, puerta, *f*.; (*of a train or*
 carriage), portezuela, *f*.
doubt, duda, *f*.; **without**
 doubt, sin duda.
drama, drama, *m*.
dramatic, dramático -a.
drawing, dibujo, *m*.; (*lottery*),
 sorteo, *m*.
drink, beber.
during, durante.

E

each, cada.
early, temprano.
easily, fácilmente.
Easter, Pascua, *f*.
eat, comer, llevarse a la boca.
eight, ocho; **at eight o'clock**
 P.M., á las ocho de la noche.

eighteen, diez y ocho.
eleven, once; at half past eleven, á las once y media.
embark, embarcarse.
encouraged, animado -a.
end, término, *m.*; at the end of (*time*), á fines de.
engagement, cita, *f.*
England, Inglaterra, *f.*
English, inglés -sa.
enjoy, gozar, (de).
enough, to be, bastar.
enter, entrar, (en).
envelop, envolver (ue).
epic, epopeya, *f.*; *adj.*, épico -a.
episode, episodio, *m.*
erect, levantar.
especially, sobre todo.
establish, establecer.
evening, noche, *f.*
event, acontecimiento, *m.*
ever, siempre.
everybody, todo el mundo, todos.
everywhere, por todas partes.
example, ejemplo, *m.*; for example, por ejemplo.
exchange, cambiar.
exclusively, con propiedad exclusiva.
excuse, disculpar.
execute, ejecutar.
exist, existir.
experience, realizar.

F

face, cara, *f.*
fail, to fail to, dejar de.
fairly, bastante.
fall, caer.
fame, renombre, *m.*; fama, *f.*
family, familia, *f.*
famous, famoso -a; célebre.
fancy, fantasía, *f.*
fee: matriculation fee, derecho (*m.*) de matrícula.
Feet-Washing, Lavatorio, *m.*
festival, fiesta, *f.*
few, algunos -as.
field, campo, *m.*
fifteen, quince.
fifty, cincuenta.
fight, batirse; fight (*bulls*), matar.
find, encontrar (ue).
finger nail, uña, *f.*
finish, terminar, acabar.
fire-engine, bomba, *f.*
fireman, bombero, *m.*
first, primero -a.
fish, pescado, *m.*
five, cinco.
fixed, fijo -a.
fleet, escuadrilla, *f.*
flower, flor, *f.*
follow, seguir (*i*).
following, siguiente.
folly, extravagancia, *f.*
foot, pie, *m.*; on foot, á pie.
foreigner, extranjero, *m.*

forever, para siempre.
forget, olvidar.
form, forma, *f*.
former, **the**, aquél, aquélla, *etc.*
formerly, anteriormente.
forty, cuarenta.
forty-two, cuarenta y dos.
found, fundar.
fount, fontana, *f*.
fountain, fuente, *f*.
four, cuatro.
France, Francia, *f*.
French, francés -sa.
frequent, frecuente.
freshness, frescura, *f*.
Friday, viernes, *m.*; **Good Friday**, el Viernes Santo.
friend, amigo, *m*.
from, de.
Fuentes, proper name. (*Well-known Spanish bull-fighter.*)

G

galley, galera, *f*.
garden, jardín, *m.*; **Botanical Garden**, Jardín Botánico.
general, general.
German, alemán -na.
get from, sacar; **get out**, down, bajar.
Gibraltar, Gibraltar.
give, dar.
glass, vaso, *m.*; **small glass**, copita, *f*.

glorious, glorioso -a.
glory, gloria, *f*.
go, ir; **go out**, salir; **go up**, subir.
gold, oro, *m*.
good, bueno -a.
good-will, benevolencia, *f*.
Gothic, gótico -a.
Government, Gobierno, *m*.
great, gran, grande; **a great deal**, mucho -a.
greatly, mucho.
greeting, felicitación, *f*.
grieve, afligirse.

H

half, medio -a.
hand, mano, *f*.
Happy New Year, feliz año nuevo; **I wish you a Happy New Year**, le deseo á Vd. muchas felicidades en el nuevo año.
hard, duro -a.
hat, sombrero, *m.*; **Derby hat**, sombrero hongo; **Panama hat**, sombrero de jipijapa.
hat-rack, percha, *f*.
headache, dolor (*m.*) de cabeza; **he has a headache**, le duele la cabeza.
hear, oír.
hermitage, ermita, *f*.
hero, héroe, *m*.

heroic, heroico -a.
historical, histórico -a.
history, historia, *f*.
holiday, fiesta, *f*.
Holy Week, la Semana Santa.
homely, feo -a.
honor, honor, *m*.
hope, esperar.
horseback, on, á caballo.
hostile, hostil.
hour, hora, *f*.; **by the hour**,
 por horas.
house, casa, *f*.; **a full house**,
 un lleno completo.
however, sin embargo.
human, humano -a.
humorous, humorístico -a.
hurry, to be in a, tener prisa.

I

idea, idea, *f*.
idiom, modismo, *m*.
if, si.
imagination, imaginación, *f*.
imagine, figurarse.
immense, inmenso -a.
immortal, inmortal.
importance, importancia, *f*.
important, importante; **most**
important, importantísimo
 -a.
impossible, imposible.
improvement, adelanto, *m*.
incident, incidente, *m*.

include, encerrar (*ie*).
including, incluso.
increase, aumentar.
Independence, Independen-
 cia, *f*.
inexhaustible, inagotable.
influence, influencia, *f*.
inner, interior.
inspire, inspirar.
instruct, instruir.
intelligent, inteligente.
intend, pensar (*ie*).
interest, interesar.
interesting, interesante.
intermission, descanso, *m*.
invention, invención, *f*.

J

James, Jaime.
January, enero, *m*.
Jesus Christ, Jesucristo.
joke, to, hablar en broma.
journalism, periodismo, *m*.
July, julio, *m*.
June, junio, *m*.
just, to have, acabar de (*with*
inf.).

K

kill, matar.
kind: be kind enough to,
 hágame Vd. el favor de
 (*with inf.*).

king, rey, *m.*
knock, llamar.
know, saber, conocer; **best**
known, más conocido -a.

L

lack, falta, *f.*
lady, señora, *f.*; **young lady**,
 señorita, *f.*
language, idioma, *m.*
last, to, durar.
Law, Derecho, *m.*
Law School, facultad (*f.*) de
 Derecho.
lawyer, abogado, *m.*
learn, aprender.
learned, (in), entendido -a,
 (en).
least, at, por lo menos.
leave, dejar; **leave** (*depart*),
 salir de, marcharse.
left, izquierdo -a.
legend, leyenda, *f.*
lend, prestar.
less, menos.
letter, carta, *f.*
library, biblioteca, *f.*
life, vida, *f.*
light, claro -a; **light beer**,
 cerveza clara.
lighting, alumbrado, *m.*
list, lista, *f.*
literary, literario -a.
literature, literatura, *f.*

live, vivir.
living, vivo -a.
logical, lógico -a.
long, largo -a.
look for, buscar.
Lope de Vega Carpio (1562-
 1635, *Spanish poet and*
dramatist).
Lord, Señor, *m.*
lose, perder (ie).
love, afición, *f.*; amor, *m.*
loved, amado -a.
luck, suerte, *f.*

M

magnificent, magnífico -a.
mail delivery, reparto, *m.*
majority, mayoría, *f.*
make, hacer.
man, hombre, *m.*
manners, costumbres, *f. pl.*
manuscript, manuscrito, *m.*
many, muchos -as.
Manzanares, *m.*, proper
 name. (*The river that flows*
through Madrid.)
marble, mármol, *m.*
masterpiece, obra maestra, *f.*
May, mayo, *m.*
means, medios, *m. pl.*
meeting, reunión, *f.*
member, socio, *m.*
memorable, memorable.
merchant, comerciante, *m.*

Merry Christmas, Felices Navidades.
milk, leche, *f*.
million, millón, *m*.
minute (*adj.*), minucioso -a.
miss, desaprovechar.
mistake, error, *m*.
mistake, to make a, be mistaken, equivocarse.
modern, moderno -a.
monarch, monarca, *m*.
money, dinero, *m*.
month, mes, *m*.
monument, monumento, *m*.
monumental, monumental.
Moorish, árabe.
mother, madre, *f*.
move, trasladar.
museum, museo, *m*.

N

name, nombre, *m*.; **baptismal name**, nombre de bautismo.
nap, siesta, *f*.; **to take a nap**, echar una siesta.
Naples, Nápoles.
narrow, estrecho -a.
nation, pueblo, *m*.
national, nacional.
native land, patria, *f*.
natural, natural.
necessary, it is, hay que, es preciso.
need, necesitar.

never, nunca.
new, nuevo -a.
news, noticias, *f. pl.*; **foreign news**, información (*f.*) extranjera.
next, próximo -a.
nineteen, diez y nueve.
no one, nadie.
notable, notable.
novel, novela, *f*.
novelist, novelista, *m*.
now, ahora.
number, número, *m*.
number, to, contar (*ue*).
nut cake, mazapán, *m*.

O

observation, observación, *f*.
observer, observador, *m*.
obtain, obtener.
occupy, ocupar.
occurrence, suceso, *m*.
October, octubre, *m*.
offer, ofrecer.
once: at once, en seguida.
one-handed, manco -a.
only, sólo, solamente.
open, abrir.
opera, ópera, *f*.; **comic opera**, zarzuela, *f*.
opinion, parecer, *m*.; **in my opinion**, á mi parecer.
opportunity, ocasión, *f*.
originally, primeramente.

other, otro -a.
owe, deber.
own, propio -a.

P

page, página, *f*.
paint, pintar.
palace, palacio, *m*.
pale, pálido -a.
part, parte, *f*.
pass about, circular.
past, pasado -a.
path, camino, *m*.
Patron Saint, Patrón, *m*.
paving, empedrado, *m*.
pay, pagar.
people, gente, *f*.
Pepita Jiménez (*a novel by Juan Valera, published in 1874*).
perfect, perfecto -a.
perhaps, tal vez.
period, período, *m*.
perpetuate, perpetuar.
person, persona, *f*.
Philip, Felipe.
piano, piano, *m*.
picture, cuadro, *m*.; **Picture Gallery**, Museo de Pinturas.
picturesque, pintoresco -a.
piece, pedazo, *m*.; **in pieces**, á pedazos.
pilgrimage, romería, *f*.

pirate, pirata, *m*.
pity, it is a, es lástima.
place, paraje, *m*.; **meeting place**, paraje de reunión;
to take place, tener lugar.
plan, meditar.
play, pieza, *f*.
pleasure, gusto, *m*.; **to have pleasure in**, tener gusto en;
with much pleasure, con mucho gusto.
poem, poema, *m*.
poetic, poético -a.
poetry, poesía, *f*.
police, policía, *f*.
political, político -a.
poor, pobre.
position, lugar, *m*.
possible, posible.
posterity, posteridad, *f*.
Post Office, Correo, *m*.
pour, echar.
prefer, preferir (*ie*).
present, regalo, *m*.
present, to, presentar.
preserve, conservar.
pretty, bonito -a.
primitive, primitivo -a.
principal, principal.
print, imprimir.
procession, procesión, *f*.
produce, producir.
productive, fecundo -a.
professor, profesor, *m*.
profound, profundo -a.
public, público, *m*.

publication, publicación, *f.*
publish, publicar; to be published, publicarse.
publisher, editor, *m.*
put, meter.

Q

queen, reina, *f.*
quickly, pronto.
quite, bastante.
Quixote, Quijote, *m.*

R

rain, lluvia, *f.*
rain, to, llover (ue).
raise, subir.
razor, navaja (*f.*) de afeitar.
read, leer.
real, verdadero -a.
realism, realismo, *m.*
realization, realización, *f.*
realize, realizar.
recall, recordar (ue).
receive, recibir.
reconquest, reconquista, *f.*
recover, restablecer.
red, colorado -a.
reflection, reflexión, *f.*
reform, reforma, *f.*
regenerator, regenerador, *m.*
reign, reinado, *m.*
reject, dar calabazas (á).

relative, pariente, *m.*
remember, acordarse (ue), (de).
Renaissance, Renacimiento, *m.*
renown, fama, *f.*
reorganize, reorganizar.
residence, residencia, *f.*
resource, recurso, *m.*
respected, respetado -a.
rest (*remaining*), resto, *m.*
restorer, restaurador, *m.*
resurrection, resurrección, *f.*
right, to be, tener razón.
ripe, maduro -a.
rise, alzarse.
Roman, romano -a.
romanticism, romanticismo, *m.*
royal, real.
run slow (*of a watch*), atrasar.

S

sad, triste.
Saint, Santo -a; **Saint's day**, día del Santo.
Saint Anthony, San Antonio.
Saint Isidore, San Isidro.
Saint James, Santiago.
same, mismo -a.
Saviour, Salvador, *m.*
say, decir.
scarcely, apenas.
scene, teatro, *m.*

science, ciencia, *f.*; **Natural Sciences**, Ciencias^s Naturales.

sea-bream, besugo, *m.*

second, segundo -a.

see, ver; **to see again**, volver á ver.

seek, buscar.

seem, parecer.

sell, vender.

send, enviar.

separate, separar.

September, septiembre, *m.*

servant, criado, *m.*

serve, servir (*i*).

service, oficio, *m.*

seven, siete; **at half past seven**, á las siete y media.

seventeen, diez y siete.

Seville, Sevilla.

sharp (*time*), en punto.

sheet, hoja, *f.*

shopping, to go, ir de compras.

shout, gritar.

show, mostrar (*ue*).

shower: heavy shower, aguacero, *m.*

sick, enfermo -a.

since, desde, desde que.

single, solo -a.

sit down, sentarse (*ie*).

six, seis.

sky, cielo, *m.*

sleep, dormir (*ue*).

sleepy, to be, tener sueño.

so, como, tan; **so much**, tanto -a; **so so**, así así.

soap, jabón, *m.*

soldier, soldado, *m.*

solemn, solemne.

solemnity, solemnidad, *f.*

some, alguno -a; **something**, somewhat, algo.

soon, pronto.

Spain, España, *f.*

Spanish, español -la; **Spaniard**, Español, *m.*

speak, hablar.

spectator, espectador, *m.*

spend, gastar; **spend** (*time*), pasar.

spite: in spite of, á pesar de.

split, partir.

spotted, manchado -a.

stamp, sello, *m.*

start, iniciar.

starting-point, punto (*m.*) de partida.

steamer, vapor, *m.*

still, todavía.

store, fondo, *m.*

storehouse, almacén, *m.*

street, calle, *f.*

strife, lucha, *f.*

strike (*time*), dar; **three o'clock has struck**, las tres han dado.

study, estudiar; *subst.*, estudio, *m.*

style, estilo, *m.*

subject, asunto, *m.*

succeed (in), conseguir (i).
success, éxito, *m*.
successor, sucesor, *m*.
suit, to, convenir.
summer, verano, *m*.
surpass, aventajar.
sword, acero, *m*.
sympathy, simpatía, *f*.

T

tailor, sastre, *m*.
take, tomar; to **take** pleasure in, tener gusto en; to **take** part, tomar parte; to **take** place, tener lugar; to **take** leave of, despedirse de; to **take** out, sacar; to **take** a nap, echar una siesta.
tell, decir (i).
ten, diez; at **ten** A.M., á las diez de la mañana.
tenth, décimo -a.
term, curso, *m*.
than, que; (*with numerals*), de.
that, ese, esa, *etc.*; aquel, aquella, *etc.*; that one, ése, *etc.*; aquél, *etc.*
theater, teatro, *m*.
then (*afterwards*), luego.
there, allí.
there is, there are, hay.
thick: in the thick of, en lo más recio de.

think, pensar (ie), creer; I should say so! ¡ya lo creo!
third, tercero -a.
thirty-five, treinta y cinco.
thirty-seven, treinta y siete.
thoroughly, á fondo.
three, tres.
through, por.
Thursday, jueves, *m.*; Holy Thursday, el Jueves Santo.
ticket, billete, *m.*; ticket-office, despacho de billetes.
time, tiempo, *m.*; at the same time, al mismo tiempo; in time, á tiempo; every time, cada vez; to have a good time, divertirse (ie); what time is it? ¿qué horas es? what time is it by your watch? ¿qué hora es por su reloj de Vd.? many times, muchas veces.
to-day, hoy.
to-morrow, mañana; to-morrow morning, mañana por la mañana.
town, población, *f*.
toy, juguete, *m*.
trace, trazar.
train, tren, *m.*; accommodation train, tren mixto.
transformation, transformación, *f*.
translate, traducir.
travel, viajar.
trip, viaje, *m*.

triumph, triunfar.
 twelve, doce; it is twelve
 o'clock, son las doce.
 twenty, veinte.
 twenty-five, veinticinco.
 twenty-six, veintiseis.
 twice, dos veces.
 two, dos.
 type, tipo, *m*.
 typical, típico -a.

U

unexcelled, no superado -a.
 unfortunate, desgraciado -a.
 universal, universal.
 universe, universo, *m*.
 until, hasta; *conj.*, hasta que;
 good-by until to-morrow,
 adiós hasta mañana.
 up-stairs, arriba.
 useful, útil.

V

Valera, Juan (1824-1905,
 Spanish novelist).
 variety, variedad, *f*.
 veil, velo, *m*.
 vestibule, vestíbulo, *m*.;
 marble vestibule, vestíbulo
 de mármol.
 victim, víctima, *f*.
 village, aldea, *f*.

visit, visita, *f*.
 volume, tomo, *m*.

W

wait.
 walk, paseo, *m*.; to take a
 walk, dar un paseo.
 wallet, cartera, *f*.
 war, guerra, *f*.
 wash, lavar.
 watch, reloj, *m*.
 water, agua, *f*.
 wear, llevar.
 weather, tiempo, *m*.
 Wednesday, miércoles, *m*.
 week, semana, *f*.; two weeks
 from to-day, de hoy en
 quince días.
 when, cuando; *interrog.*, cu-
 ándo.
 wherever, dondequiera que.
 whether, si.
 which, cuál; el cual, la cual,
 etc.
 while, mientras que.
 white, blanco -a.
 why, ¿por qué?
 wind (*watch*), dar cuerda (á).
 wise, sabio -a.
 wish, desear.
 wither, marchitar.
 word, palabra, *f*.
 work (*literary or artistic*),
 obra, *f*.
 work, trabajo, *m*.

work, to, trabajar.

world, mundo, *m.*

worried, apurado -a; to

**be worried, estar apu-
rado -a.**

**worse, peor; worst, el peor, la
peor, *etc.***

wound, to, herir (*ie*).

wound, herida, *f.*

wrinkled, arrugado -a.

write, escribir.

writer, escritor, *m.*

Y

year, año, *m.*

**yes, sí; yes indeed! ¡ya lo
creo!**

yesterday, ayer.

young, joven.

youngster, chico, *m.*

Z

zero, cero, *m.*

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